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LOWERING OF 'CONFRONTATION LEVEL' IN EUROPE URGED

LD221505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 81 p 4

[Article by M. Antyasov under the rubric "Disarmament Is a Requirement of the Times": "The Logic of Reason"]

[Text] Winston Churchill once advised novice speakers: "If your arguments are weak, raise your voice." It looks as though it is precisely this formula which is serving as a guideline for the initiators of the noisy campaign about the "Soviet military threat" mounted in the West. Expatiations about the USSR's "military superiority" allegedly threatening the West and the NATO bloc's military-strategic "lag" behind the Warsaw Pact countries are being used extensively to justify the U.S. militarist circles' course toward building up armaments and aggravating the international situation.

Under these conditions special significance attaches to the assessment, contained in the CPSU Central Committee report the 26th party congress, of the true situation characterized by military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The comparison of nuclear missile and conventional weapons and the overall numbers of the armed forces of the two groupings shows graphically the absurdity of fabrications about the "Soviet threat" and confirms the existence of military-strategic equilibrium, which objectively serves to preserve peace in our world.

This question was further developed, above all with respect to the sitaution in Europe, in Europe, in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 16th CPCZ Congress. World history has known periods of military equilibrium between different states or groups of states before. However, this is the first time that the countries of socialism--a system which by its very nature has no need for invasion or expansion and consequently no need for military superiority--has acted as one of the sides in the equilibrium prevailing. The Soviet side has frequently stated that the USSR has not sought and does not seek military superiority. It is precisely this policy which determined the nature of the present equilibrium of forces, which creates for the world's peace-loving forces opportunities for successful struggle against the danger of war and the lowering of the level of military confrontation on the basis of reciprocity.

And in the nuclear weapons age this task assumes special urgency. Engels noted that we would have to reckon increasingly with incalculable quantities under the conditions of "the constant revolutionizing of the technical basis of warfare." The development of military equipment, the creation of nuclear missile weapons have now led to a situation where the accumulated multiple potential for mutual destruction threatens all mankind. It quite obviously follows from this that to attempt to win the arms race or to count on victory in nuclear war is dangerous madness.

Under the dangerous conditions of the nuclear age the logic of reason, the logic of the prevailing equilibrium of forces dictates the implementation of measures making this equilibrium more stable, leading to a lower level of military confrontation and creating a situation of predictability, of greater calm and confidence. It is precisely this approach which distinguishes the initiatives advanced by the 26th congress on questions of arms limitation. They are aimed at halting and then reversing the arms race, primarily the nuclear missile arms race, without altering the prevailing equilibrium and consequently without harming the security of any side.

Let us pay attention to two facets of these proposals which assume special significance.

Above all in the nuclear age the role of armaments' qualitative parameters is exceptionally great. The emergence of new types of these armaments would entail the threat of the rapid and dangerous destabilization of equilibrium. The need to eliminate this danger is fully considered in the new Soviet initiatives. Thus, the proposals concerning a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe provides for the quantitative and qualitative freezing of their present level including, of course, U.S. forward-based weapons in this region.

In just the same way the proposal put forward at the congress regarding limitation on the deployment of new types of submarines provides for the USSR's readiness to embark on agreements on banning the modernization of existing ballistic missiles on submarines and the creation of new ones.

Another issue. In international relations, all the more so in the age of powerful nuclear missile armaments which can be put into action in minutes, the psychological climate of trust and an awareness that the other grouping is not planning a surprise attack are extraordinarily important. An important part in creating such a climate would be played by the implementation of the proposals put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress on the substantial expansion of the range and geographical framework of confidence-building measures in the military sphere envisaged by the Final Act of the all-European conference. On the same plane great significance also attaches to the Warsaw Pact countries' proposal, confirmed at the congress, regarding the mutual renunciation by the participants in the all-European conference of first use of nuclear or conventional armaments against each other and regarding the nonexpansion of existing military blocs and the refusal to create new ones, either in Europe or on other continents.

The new Soviet proposals have been brought to the attention of the governments of the Western states; our side stresses the need for the speediest initiation of specific talks. Indeed, there is no way of averting another round of the arms race, stabilizing equilibrium or lowering the level of military antagonism other than talks--under conditions of parity, of course, and on the basis of the principle of the sides' equal security.

What is the West's position on these urgent issues of the present day?

The military-strategic equilibrium between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism has frequently been acknowledged by responsible Western politicians and military figures. Thus, in January then U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown, making a sort of farewell in Congress in connection with the change of administration, said: "As for the overall strategic equilibrium, I believe that as a whole the forces of the United States and the USSR are equal." Indeed, even a representative of the new administration--F. Carlucci, deputy chief of the military department--recently confirmed, albeit in a peculiar form, with a tinge of obvious nostalgia for times gone by, that "strategic nuclear balance has shifted from undoubted U.S. superiority to substantial equilibrium."

The admission of parity has frequently been heard on the lips of the leaders of the European NATO countries. Many have certain doubts regarding the position of the U.S. "hawks" who reject the principle of equilibrium. For instance, after his visit to Washington French Foreign Minister J. Francois-Poncet observed that "it must be ascertained whether the Western powers, as some people said in the United States, should seek superiority. We do not think so. Why? Because attempts to achieve superiority inevitably lead to an arms race."

Evidently taking into account the position of their allies and public opinion in the United States itself, in their official pronouncements U.S. statesmen try to avoid speaking openly of their adherence to the bellicose concepts of superiority and assert that the buildup of armaments is allegedly essential to...preserve military-strategic equilibrium. They depict equilibrium itself as a short-term intermediary stage, after which the scales will inevitably tip one way or the other. And since that is the case, according to their logic, the United States and NATO as a whole must build up their armaments to the maximum. The real programs for this buildup, unprecedented in volume, convincingly attest that their aim is by no means to preserve equilibrium, as they declare only to deceive the public. In this connection the Washington POST observed that the enormous scale of the military programs--"$1.46 trillion in budget commitments and $1.3 trillion for expediture over the next 5 years--create the obvious impression that the new administration will be satisfied with nothing less than U.S. military superiority over the USSR."

In accordance with this aim, theses are advanced which are essentially imbued with the spirit of denying conditions of equality even during negotiations and which proceed from the premise that the negotiations themselves must be conducted from positions of superiority.

The first thesis: Its gist comes down to asserting that negotiations with the USSR on strategic arms limitation questions should be initiated only on condition that military potential is further built up. "We shall restore our power," the new U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, for instance, asserted, "and we shall restore equilibrium...to a degree where it will seem most useful to the Russians to agree to initiate talks essentially on arms limitation. We cannot achieve this until we are strong enough for the talks to be effective."

It is not hard to see that the point of the secretary's statement comes down to stating that the U.S. side conceives of talks not in the form of dialogue between equal partners but of diktat from a position of strength. Naturally, the Soviet Union will never agree to such terms. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his speech at the 16th CPCZ Congress, "the experience of history, including the history of recent decades, convincingly states that success in states' talks with each other comes only when they discard attempts to dictate terms to each other, when there is a real desire for peace and mutual respect of the partners' interests."

Indeed, the unrealistic U.S. approach to the question of talks is being criticized even among U.S. allies.

The second thesis: The statements by representatives of the U.S. administration, at the highest level at that, allege that the United States is seeking not simply restraint or limitation but "a substantial reduction in armaments." These statements are advanced in particular as a counterweight to the Soviet proposals for a moratorium on the deployment of the NATO countries' and USSR's new medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe. But do the Soviet proposals not pursue the goal--in practice and not verbally--of promoting the real reduction of armaments? Speaking in Prague, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that the proposal for a moratorium "has been submitted with the intention of creating a more favorable atmosphere for talks. We regard as the aim in this issue--I have mentioned this before and I repeat it now--precisely the sides' reduction of the number of nuclear weapons stockpiled in Europe."

It is evidently no accident that even a newspaper like the New York TIMES is asking whether the outward "radicalism" of the U.S. officials' statements does not conceal the desire to put forward a project for nuclear arms reduction which is deliberately unacceptable to their partner in order to state later that "there is no choice other than the arms race."

The third thesis is linked with the notorious "linkage." In other words, making agreement to hold arms limitation talks conditional on "behavior" by the USSR and its allies in the world which suits U.S. ruling circles, in particular in terms of their attitude to peoples struggling for their national liberation. It is clear that it is yet again a case of the desire to dictate their own terms and to talk to their partner from positions of superiority.

It is time that the authors of this thesis finally grasp the fact that the progressive changes in the world connected with the peoples' liberation struggle are of an objective nature and that the preservation of military-strategic equilibrium in the final quarter of the 20th century can have nothing in common with the formulas of the times of Metternich and Disraeli, when a few "chosen" nations could, by maintaining a balance of power between themselves, rule the world like a board of directors.

With regard to the processes of national and social liberation taking place in the world, there can be only one "code of behavior"--respect for the sovereign will of peoples and states, and their right to chose their own path of development independently.

The Soviet proposals on ways of settling problems in complex and explosive parts of the world like the Near East or Persian Gulf rest on precisely these principles. Of course, the very process of stabilizing military-strategic equilibrium and lowering the level of military confrontation would have the most beneficial influence on the overall situation in these regions and throughout the world.

Not the buildup of armaments but their limitation, not the desire to bypass one's partner but joint action for the benefit of peace and security, an approach to mutual relations not from positions of superiority but in a spirit of equal rights--that is the requirement of the times, the requirement of reason.

FRG'S APEL ACCUSED OF 'APPLYING BRAKES' TO MBFR

DW230817 Moscow in German to Germany 1643 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Valentin Zakharov commentary: "Traditions in the Bundeswehr of the Federal Republic of Germany"]

[Text] Bundeswehr Minister Hans Apel is aware of what is really at stake. Granted, in his order of the day on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the armed forces on the Rhine, the federal minister stated that the citizen in uniform has become living reality. Granted, the Social Democrat and federal minister also said, on the occasion of the discussion on the topic of soldier and society at Hardthoehe [location of FRG Defense Ministry] that the Bundeswehr has been integrated into society. Many indications support this, but nearly all experiences show the opposite.

Granted, it is true that many soldiers and officers today object to the militarist evil spirit in the Bundeswehr and the antinational submission to alien American interests. Be they General Bastian and Lieutenant Colonel Mechtesheimer who come out against the deployment of medium-range missiles and against the lie of a threat, or be they soldiers who participate in peace marches: They are acting in keeping with the commandment of the hour; they are fighting for peace, for the true security of the country.

It is also a fact, however, that the Bundeswehr, this army, which was supposed to constitute something new, was set up by generals, officers and noncommissioned officers of the Nazi Wehrmacht. The fact is that identification with traditions dating back to the National Socialist era on the part of many leading military people is superimposed upon their relationship with the state. Names such as Rall, Krupinski, Franke and Wagemann--all of them high-ranking military men--are representative of this from the period of Apel's predecessor in office, Georg Leber. And barely 3 years have passed since five officers, four captains and a major, in their book entitled "The Undigested Past of the Bundeswehr," voiced doubt as to whether the concept of internal leadership, of the Bundeswehr's integration in society developed by reformers Graf Baudessin, Graf Kielmansegg and generals such as De Maiziere has made any progress during the government period of the social-liberal coalition, whether it has come any closer at all to its realization. At the same time these officers noted restorative inclinations and tendencies toward militarism in the Bundeswehr. Assuming that incumbent Bundeswehr Minister Hans Apel intended to cope with these problems, it has turned out that he has been unable to do so in the barely 2 years of his term of office.

After Helmut Schmidt announced initially in the fall of 1976 the FRG initiatives aimed at getting the stagnating Vienna negotiations on arms and troop reductions in central Europe moving again, the Social Democrat and Bundeswehr Minister Georg Leber stuck to the old, sterile negotiating position. This is also happening during the term of Hans Apel. It is generally known that Georg Leber surrendered too much to his generals. The same can be observed in the case of Hans Apel, as particularly illustrated by the nonpublic arms meeting held recently at Hardthoehe.

The Bundeswehr ministry has been applying the brakes to the Vienna negotiations. At the same time, however, the ministry with its generals is very active in stepped-up armament. From 1970 to 1980, meaning during the term of the Social Democratic Party-Free Democratic Party coalition, the Federal Republic increased its military spending by 21 percent in real terms.

In the current year the military budget will again clearly increase to a greater degree than will the overall expenditures of the Federal budget. For military procurement the expenditures between 1970 and 1980 were increased by a real 35 percent plus. In the past decade Bonn spent roughly DM55 billion on new weapons systems, and according to Hans Apel, the Bundeswehr will receive the next generation of weapons systems by the end of the eighties. To go by what the Bundeswehr minister has said, their procurement will cost at least another DM50 billion. All that is left to be added is that the Bonn generals advocate the deployment of new types of medium-range missiles and of the neutron weapon in the Federal Republic of Germany.

In conclusion, it needs to be mentioned that all attempts to date to revise the edict on traditions dating back to the term of Kai-Uwe von Hassel have failed. The discussion on the topic of soldier and society in the Apel ministry is not aimed at changing the cultivation of the old traditions in the Bundeswehr either. Minister Apel does not have any medicine for counteracting this development, he prefers to justify the stepped-up armament.

SOVIET ARCHBISHOP ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD231032 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Apr, TASS--The international situation has been extremely aggravated since the taking office of the new administration in the United States, which pursues a policy of stepping up the arms race, confrontation with the Soviet Union and refusal to ratify the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. This was stated by Archbishop Makarity, representative of the Russian Orthodox Church, speaking at the world assembly of religious leaders for a total ban on nuclear arms and for disarmament, taking place here.

The Soviet people, the archbishop went on to say, know the value of peace and treasure it. During World War Two our country lost 20 million human lives. In this difficult period we are prepared to fight for peace, irrespective of anything, and willing to cooperate with all who are not indifferent to the destiny of mankind. Our resolve, just as the resolve of believers of other countries, was reaffirmed in a document, unanimously adopted by the delegates of 35 countries, participating in the session of the working committee of the Christian Peace Confrerence, held in Kiev late in March and early in April last.

The delegates to that conference expressed wholehearted support of the peace initiatives, advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. It is well known how profound and logical these proposals are. The archbishop emphasised, that nevertheless supporters of the arms race staked on force. In the West, above all, in the United States, the most diverse "theories" have been advanced to justify war. But if nuclear war breaks out, there will be no losers and no winners. Nuclear war threatens to annihilate all mankind.

On behalf of all Soviet people, believers and atheists, I should like to emphasise, the archbishop stressed, that it is now more important than ever before to step up the struggle for peace. The louder the voice of peace champions against the nuclear threat resound, the better are the chances of avoiding it. We, representing various religions, just as all people with common sense, bear a great responsibility for the destiny of peace, Archbishop Makarity emphasised in conclusion.

U.S. OBSTRUCTIONISM AT UN SEA CONFERENCE SCORED

LD221146 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2325 GMT 21 Apr 81

["Against Washington's Diktat"--TASS headline; by TASS observer Vladimir Matyash]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr (TASS)--On 21 April the influential London newspaper THE TIMES directly charged the United States with, in effect, torpedoing the work of the UN Law of the Sea Conference which is being held at UN Headquarters in New York. It says that the latest round of talks on working out a convention on the law of the sea "ended without result" because of the negative position of the United States who stated that they are unable to take part in any further talks until they have reviewed their position on the question of the law of the sea. The newspaper notes that this has caused annoyance among the majority of the conference delegates.

From the opening days of the New York session the U.S. delegation has been trying to put spokes through the wheels of the work of the UN Law of the Sea Conference. Moreover, at the last moment the Washington administration suddenly refused to support the draft convention which had been agreed to by representatives of nearly 150 countries.

It is no secret that official Washington decided to sabotage the convention under increasing pressure from the big American monopolies who have for a long time been unceremoniously trying to win the "right" to uncontrolled exploitation of the rich natural resources of the beds of seas and oceans. In revealing the truth about what the United States is doing, the American television company NBC reports: "The Reagan administration does not like, for example, the point which envisages the setting up of an international agency to monitor the exploitation of the natural resources from the seabed where, evidently, there are deposits of cobalt, nickel, magnesium and copper valued at over $3 trillion. The American companies do not have the slightest desire to share their profits with an international agency."

The United States' imperious and scornful attitude to the international community has caused anxiety and justifiable indignation at the United Nations. It is being underscored in UN circles that Washington's activities are aimed at unilaterally acquiring for themselves the seabed resources which are the property of all mankind. This is characterized as another manifestation of Washington's complete and utter disdain for the world community. (T.Ko), chairman of the Third UN Law of the Sea Conference, said at a press conference at UN Headquarters that "Because of the obstructionist attitude of the United States no final agreement on any of the unsolved questions could be reached." Representatives of many UN member-countries condemned the U.S. diktat and its imperious ambitions. The participants in the conference rejected Washington's impudent diktat and adopted a decision to renew the session on 3 August to complete the work of the convention.

Attention is drawn, however, to the fact that the American delegation is trying to drag the talks out indefinitely. The purpose of these maneuvers is to wring concessions out of the remaining members of the conference to benefit the American corporations who are trying at all costs to establish complete control over the inestimable minerals on the seabed.

It should be noted that, for the sake of solving the tasks it is faced with, the conference has shown great patience in waiting for an expression of goodwill on the part of the U.S. delegation. However Washington has still not made a clear statement as to whether the United States wants to conclude a convention which would establish international legal norms of cooperation between states in the peaceful use of the vast expanses of the sea and its resources. Thus the United States has threatened all the positive results which were achieved at the conference. As far as the position of the USSR is concerned, as its representatives underscored, the Soviet Union continues to consider it necessary to have these days an international convention which establishes just legislation for the seas. Its inauguration would be an important contribution to the development of peaceful cooperation between states and the strengthening of peace and security.

COMMENT ON U.S.-PAKISTANI TALKS IN WASHINGTON

LD221708 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 22 Apr 81

["Reliance on Tension"--TASS headline; by TASS commentator Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr, TASS--Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has ended his official visit to the United States. Although his talks with members of the American administration were held behind closed doors and their results are kept secret the American press reports leave no doubt as to the subjects discussed. Topic number one was growing military cooperation between the USA and Pakistan. This was actually confirmed at a press conference in Washington by Agha Shahi who said that the Reagan administration suggested drawing up a five-year programme for military "aid" to Pakistan. The United States, the New York TIMES says, intends to allocate in the first year 500 million dollars for Islamabad.

The unavoidable question is: What does Washington want from Islamabad in exchange for such a generous hand-out? It would be recalled in this connection that Pakistan has been, for a number of years now, the main base where bandit formations are set up, trained and equipped, with the help of American dollars and Chinese yuans, so as to make armed attacks on sovereign revolutionary Afghanistan. It was precisely in Pakistan that American and Chinese special services established a number of big anti-Indian espionage and sabotage centres. Certain circles in the United States have long been hatching plans for using Islamabad for subversive actions against neighbouring Iran. And last but not least, Pakistan, as the NATIONAL HERALD says, is regarded in Washington also as a staging base for the American Rapid Deployment Force moved to the Persian Gulf.

In other words, Pakistan has long been figuring on Washington's military-strategic maps as an important staging area for U.S. aggressive actions in Asia. This accounts for Uncle Sam's "generosity" and this shows why the American administration does not stint dollars or arms for Islamabad. And quite right are those observers who say, when commenting on the results of the American-Pakistani talks, that Washington's main aim in these talks was to tie Islamabad still more tightly to Washington's far-reaching expansionist plans, to its hegemonistic strategy.

The United States' massive arms supplies to Pakistan create a dangerous seat of tension in the region, said Indian Minister for External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao. And this is true. U.S.-Pakistani "military cooperation", which was discussed in Washington by Agha Shahi, means that Pakistan, which is a nonaligned country, allows itself to be drawn deeper and deeper within the orbit of aggressive imperialist policy. This is a dangerous course. It is extremely unpopular in Pakistan and it gives Pakistan's neighbours cause of serious concern.

COMMENTARY ON SALE OF AWACS TO SAUDI ARABIA

LD222046 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 22 Apr 81

["Washington's Sinister Plans"--TASS headline; by TASS commentator Igor Bereznyakovskiy]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr, TASS--The Reagan administration has made another step to whip up the arms race in the Middle East. The White House announced yesterday that the U.S. Government had decided to supply Saudi Arabia with five AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System) planes. This is already a second deal of this kind: Last autumn the United States sold four AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia in addition to large consignments of F-15 fighter-bombers and F-5 fighters.

The deliveries of the newest U.S.-made military equipment to Saudi Arabia, a correspondent for NBC admitted and envisages that those planes would be serviced for a long time by numerous U.S. military ground personnel.

The presence of the U.S. military contingent in that country, the NBC correspondent stresses, gives the United States broad possibilities to control the use of those planes, to say nothing of the fact that the contingent will stand for U.S. military presence in Saudi Arabia and provice support for the U.S. warships concentrated in the Persian Gulf zone.

It is becoming evident that, by rendering military aid to Saudi Arabia, the ruling circles of the United States are pressing it to abandon support of the Arab position in the struggle against the annexationist course of Israel, and are trying to turn that country into a gendarme in the Middle East, which would guard the interests of U.S. oil monopolies.

The Arab world knows full well that the U.S. military presence in Middle Eastern countries and the Pentagon's attempts to establish direct control over the armed forces of those countries, constitute a serious threat to the Arab countries.

It is clear that the AWACS spy planes will not serve the purpose of ensuring Saudi Arabia's security, but will be used by the U.S. Department of Defence for collecting intelligence both about Saudi Arabia itself and the neighbouring Arab countries. There is no doubt that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency will only too willingly share information with the Israeli Mossad. And this should be seen in the context of the Israeli annexationist plans aimed at establishing "the great Zionist state." Examples of such cooperation are abundant: It is commonly known that the U.S. intelligence service provided Israel with intelligence during the Israeli aggression against Arab countries in 1967 and 1973.

AMERICAN EMBASSIES INSTRUCTED TO AID WEAPONS SALES

LD222204 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 22 Apr, TASS--Henceforward, all the American Embassies abroad have been instructed not only to provide every possible assistance to representatives of firms engaged in weapon sales, but also to coordinate with them the questions of tactics regarding the marketing of weapons in each individual country. Such instructions, according to the Columbia Broadcasting System, are contained in a State Department memorandum that has been dispatched to all U.S. Embassies abroad.

The "new policy" is intended to lift the existing restrictions on the exports of weapons. This is clear from a statement before newsmen in Washington by a high-ranking U.S. State Department official whose identity was not divulged.

He said that the Reagan administration regards the sales of weapons as an instrument of its foreign policy and national security. From now on, any "friendly country", can purchase from the United States any types of weapons, and in the process ethical considerations will not be taken into account, or the situation with regard to human rights for that matter.

Among others, U.S. weapons are at present being funnelled in a big flow into the Near and Middle East, above all into Egypt and Israel which have both been assigned the role of regional policemen furthering the interests of U.S. imperialism.

The White House has also decided to supply 10,000 antitank rockets and more than ten stationary radar units to Saudi Arabia, air-to-air missiles and additional gear for F-15 fighters previously purchased in the United States, and others.

In Asia, Washington is increasing its military supplies to Pakistan, regarding it as an important strategic outpost, and as a staging area for the pursuit of the undeclared war against the Democratic Afghanistan.

Supplies of U.S. weapons are also being broadened to the dictatorial regimes of Latin America, above all to the terrorist junta in El Salvador to bolster up which 63.5 million dollars has already been appropriated.

Under consideration at present is the question of selling F-16 fighters to Taiwan. It is characteristic that, in the words of the State Department official, the new policy will have no inbuilt automatic prohibition on sales of U.S. weapons to China. Besides, according to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report, the U.S. administration has indicated its readiness to broaden the scope of the agreement on military purchases concluded between China and the USA.

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS ON HOSTAGE SETTLEMENT

LD221429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Decision Under Review"]

[Text] New York, 13 Apr--As the New York TIMES reports, the Federal Court of Appeals in New York has taken a decision on the need to review the question of the "legality" of the actions of former U.S. President Carter during the settlement of the so-called American hostage crisis. In particular, the authority of the U.S. Government to consent to postpone examination of American companies' claims against Iran and the legality of unfreezing that country's assets held in U.S. banks are called into question.

The examination of this issue, the decision of the Court of Appeals states, must take place as soon as possible.

BEIJING TREATS SIHANOUK'S VISIT AS OFFICIAL

LD211427 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Apr, TASS--The former Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk has arrived here from Pyongyang. His arrival is connected with Beijing's unending efforts to form a "united front" consisting of Pol-Potists and other reactionary elements for struggle against the lawful Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. As intended by the Beijing leaders, Sihanouk should head this front instead of Pol Pot and Khieu Samphan, who have discredited themselves by their bloody crimes. It is indicative that from the standpoint of protocol Beijing is treating Sihanouk's arrival as an official visit.

MOSCOW PARTY MARKS BIRTHDAY OF LATE CHINESE WRITER

OW230635 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] On 21 April, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held an evening party to commemorate the 75th birthday anniversary of the well-known Chinese writer Zhao Shuli at the house of friendship among people of all countries in Moscow. The following is a report on the evening party by station reporter Vasilyev.

He reports: Attending the evening party were activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, Soviet sinologists and representatives of various circles in Moscow. Ma Xusheng, counselor of the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union, and other workers of the embassy also attended the evening party.

(Berezin), member of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and well-known sinologist, announced the evening party opened. Sinologist (Reshevich) made a report. He talks about Zhao Shuli's life and creative work.

Soviet sinologist (Reshevich) said that Zhao Shuli was an outstanding writer in modern Chinese literature. His entire creative life was devoted to describing China's countryside. Zhao Shuli knew life in the countryside well. He observed, studied and wrote about life in the countryside. Zhao Shuli was 100 percent a people's writer. Zhao Shuli was born to a peasant family and personally experienced and saw with his own eyes many things in China's countryside. He joined the revolutionary struggle when he was very young. He joined the Chinese Youth League in 1937. Since then, he did party work in the liberated areas and successively took part in revolutionary and reform activities in the liberated rural areas. These activities enabled him to grasp a lot of materials, which he later used extensively in his creative work.

(Reshevich) said: Zhao Shuli's heroes were creators of the new system. Those figures became the examples emulated by the Chinese people. The heroes and heroines like [words indistinct] (Lu Youcai), Communist Party member (Xiao Zhang), young man (Xiao Er Hei) and country girl (Xiao Zhuan), were warmly received by readers. In his works, Zhao Shuli criticized the ugly and backward things of the old society, remnants of the feudal society and customs and habits of the bourgeoisie, while affirming the new things. Zhao Shuli's works were highly appraised in China. During the years of the Cultural Revolution, Zhao Shuli and many other Chinese writers fell victim. He was charged with denying class struggle and inciting young writers to expose the injustices in the current society. He was ridiculed and excluded until his death. Zhao Shuli died on 23 September 1970 in Taiyuan. He was 64 years old, on 17 October 1978, the ashes of Zhao Shuli were reinterred in Babaoshan Cemetery in Beijing. Zhao Shuli was rehabilitated and his reputation restored.

(Reshevich) said in conclusion: Zhao Shuli's works are familiar to Soviet readers. His works, such as "(?electric wires) in Lijiazhuang" and "(Sanliwan)" have been reprinted many times in the Soviet Union. Soviet readers repeatedly read Zhao Shuli's works in order to understand Chinese culture better.

PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

LD221924 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 22 Apr 81

["Spirit of Hostility Towards Goodneighbourly Initiatives"--TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr, TASS--The journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA] issued in Prague, in reply to readers' questions, has printed a reference information, prepared by the journal's commission on problems of scientific information and documentation, on Soviet proposals on normalisation of relations with China. "The 26th CPSU Congress is known to have reaffirmed the consistency of the CPSU's political line towards China. The essence of this policy is manifest in the initiatives which were repeatedly undertaken by the Soviet Union over a number of years in order to create an atmosphere of trust and good neighbourliness between the two countries.

The readiness to normalise the state links with the People's Republic of China on a good neighbourly basis has been repeatedly expressed in official documents of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, in public speeches of Soviet leaders.

The journal recalls the USSR's proposals to improve the relations between the two countries, starting from 1969, which were turned down by Beijing which put forward such preliminary conditions that would be unacceptable to any sovereign state. "In September 1969 the heads of government of the USSR and the People's Republic of China agreed to hold negotiations on settlement of some border issues but no headway was attained in that sphere because of the Chinese side's stand. The negotiations which were held in Moscow in 1979 were interrupted through the Chinese initiative."

"On January 15, 1971, the Soviet Government proposed to the Government of the People's Republic of China to conclude without delay a treaty on the nonuse of force or threat of force in whatever form and handed over to the Chinese side the draft of such a treaty... the Beijing authorities declined the proposal."

"The Soviet Union repeatedly advanced other initiatives striving to improve the relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of China through state channels....The initiatives were also made to conclude a long-term trade agreement and to resume frontier trade between the USSR and the People's Republic of China, to restore contacts and cooperation between the friendship societies, the Academies of Science, etc. All those proposals were either turned down or left by the Chinese side without reply.

In conclusion, the journal writes: "The Soviet Union's stand is clear and unambiguous, but to normalize and improve the relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of China it is necessary that the Chinese leadership should also be striving to do so."

U.S. NAVY POSITION ON NISSHO MARU ACCIDENT RAPPED

OW230221 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Concerning a statement by the U.S. Navy, accepting liability for the sinking of the Japanese freighter Nissho Maru, Vladimir Tsvetov, our Tokyo correspondent, has filed the following report:

The statement notes that the United States accepts liability only for material damage and is prepared to begin negotiations only on claims for such damage. In other words, the United States refuses from the very beginning to discuss military and political questions which are extremely important to Japan. The questions include, first of all, the suspicion that the nuclear submarine George Washington violated Japan's "three nonnuclear principles." Secondly, the U.S. nuclear submarine, carrying missiles equipped with nuclear warheads, is suspected of having been engaged in a joint exercise with the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force [MSDF] at the time it sank the Nissho Maru. In other words, there is a suspicion that the MSDF is preparing for combat activities involving nuclear weapons under U.S. command. Thirdly, it is suspected that the submarine had selected the Nissho Maru as a target in the exercises, then negligently collided with her. Some Japanese commentators on military affairs believe that could have been the case.

The United States preset the ceiling of payment for material damage at $1 million, which is only a quarter of the actual damage suffered by the Japanese. The assertion that a payment in excess of $1 million requires congressional approval indicates the possiblity of compensation for the victims being shelved. One cannot preclude the possibility of the U.S. Congress, under mounting anti-Japanese sentiment, taking such an action.

The U.S. Navy statement claims that the captain and crewmen of the nuclear submarine bear no individual responsibility for the sinking. This is a method often employed by the United States. U.S. servicemen involved in hit and run cases, particularly during the U.S. occupation of Japan, escaped punishment under this logic.

When their crime was reported, the captain and crewmen of the nuclear submarine immediately began telling lies to defend themselves. According to a U.S. Navy message to the Japanese Foreign Ministry on 10 April, the nuclear submarine left the scene only after confirming the safety of the Nissho Maru. Nissho Maru's crewmen, however, say that their ship sank immediately after the collision with the submarine.

The U.S. Navy statement thus demonstrates the general position of the United States concerning the Nissho Maru incident. The United States wants to cover up activities of its navy disturbing the peace in the Far East and violating the national interests of Japan.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOUTH KOREAN UPRISING NOTED

SK221009 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Mikhaylov commentary: "The Ideals That Have Been Trampled Down"]

[Text] In April 1960, 21 years ago, the eruption of the accumulated indignation of the South Korean people overthrew the bloodstained dictatorial system of Syngman Rhee, one of Washington's good friends. Throughout the entire land of South Korea, the rebels turned out in the struggle for the democratic reform of society and for progressive reform of daily life. Nevertheless, regrettably, the expectations were not fulfilled.

A little more than a year after the April uprising in 1960, an antigovernment group of army generals led by Pak Chong-hui took power in Seoul. Pak Chong-hui's rule lasted 18 years and imposed indescribable suffering and hardship on the South Korean people. Then, in October 1979, Pak Chong-hui was eliminated from the political scene.

Even today, however, the ideals of those who joined the uprising in April 1960 are still trampled down by the successors of Pak Chong-hui. Chon Tu-hwan, the present Seoul ruler who has virtually usurped power since December 1979, is employing every means to realize his personal objectives. For instance, he has completely ostricized all his potential political rivals. Politicians who showed resentment over the military violence were all sent to jails.

During the massive antigovernment uprisings in Kwangju and other South Korean urban areas in mid-May last year, Chon Tu-hwan, with the permission of his masters from across the ocean, literally drowned the advance of patriots in a sea of blood. Under the charge of sedition, the well-known opposition leader Kim Tae-chung was court-martialed and threatened with the death penalty.

Chon Tu-hwan, however, was forced to change Kim Tae-chung's death sentence to life imprisonment under the pressure of world public opinion.

Several dozen publishing houses and newspaper companies which displeased Chon Tu-hwan were closed and hundreds of progressive journalists and public servants were dismissed. All these moves sought only a single aim: to completely paralyze the South Korean dissidents calling for democratic reform, reunification of the nation and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the southern half of Korea.

Meanwhile, the Chongwadae [South Korean presidential mansion] is, of course, fully aware that the South Korean people's animosity against the Kwangju hangman's continuing violation of democratic rights and freedom and his repression is growing more bitter with each passing day. Seoul is now also forced to consider the voice of the world public circles that have constantly condemned military and police despotism in South Korea. Thus, the South Korean rulers are now seeking the facade of a democratic system. To this end, they established a new Constitution, lifted the emergency martial law and carried out a so-called free presidential election. All these scenarios were worked out by Chon Tu-hwan himself. Moreover, many organizations such as the National Conference for Unification Policy are being fabricated under the pretext of reflecting the people's opinion. However, how can one ever think about the free expression of public opinion in a typical police state such as Korea. It is a well-recognized fact that all of those who disagree with the Seoul regime are persecuted and repressed.

In South Korea today all opponents have been banned from participating in political activities and thousands of innocent people sent to jails. The true color of South Korean-style democracy will soon be exposed. No schemes of the Seoul regime to try to reverse black and white will be able to stop it.

The streets of Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and other South Korean cities were dyed with the blood of the good sons and daughters of Korea 21 years ago. However, the Seoul regime which took power after the April uprising shamelessly despised those who sacrificed themselves in the uprising and trampled under foot the noble ideals they defended at the cost of their lives. Nevertheless, the spirit of the freedom-loving South Korean patriots will not die.

A new force of struggle for freedom, democracy and reunification of the nation is growing among the patriots. The new advance of South Korean youth, students and citizens who do not tolerate the reactionary Seoul regime eloquently proves this. The South Korean people are not alone in their struggle. All the conscientious peoples of the globe side with them.

DRA ISSUES STATEMENT ON 15 APR HIJACKING ATTEMPT

LD230944 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Kabul, 23 Apr, TASS--A statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the attempted hijack of a plane in the airport of the town of Qandahar has been issued at a press conference for local and foreign journalists, which was held here today. The statement says: "On April 15 this year a group of armed terrorists was detained in the airport of the town of Qandahar. They were trying to hijack a Boeing 727 plane of the Afghan Ariana Airlines, which was to fly on the Qandahar-Kabul air route."

The competent Afghan authorities have established that the afore-mentioned persons planned to hijack the plane into Pakistan's territory and that this act of international terrorism had been drawn up and prepared in Pakistan by the counter-revolutionary organization calling itself the "Islamic society of Afghanistan". The organization with the headquarters in Peshawar is under protection and has the support of official Pakistani authorities. "Representatives of the so-called 'Islamic society'," the statement by the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan goes on to say, "had promised the terrorists full support and assistance from Pakistani official authorities in the case of a successful completion of the planned operation. Noteworthy is also the fact that, as the persons detained testified, the hijacked plane was to be met in Quetta Airport by representatives of the foreign news agencies accredited in Pakistan. This is added proof of the real character of the propaganda campaigns, which are being carried out by some Western mass media against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

The statement by the Afghan Government points out the sordid role of the U.S. administration, which was officially declared supported for the counter-revolutionary organizations coming out against the people of Afghanistan "and is directly responsible for the acts of terrorism planned by them, as it supplies the terrorists with arms and grants them financial assistance". In this connection the statement draws attention to the hypocrisy of the U.S. administration, which is whipping up a campaign about the so-called "international terrorism" and lists among it the righteous struggle of peoples for national liberation and independence. "But as seen from the facts, it is precisely the U.S. administration and reactionary forces in the region, which support and uphold international terrorism and gangs of hired criminals," the document points out.

In connection with the above mentioned facts, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan deplores that in conditions when the world public is looking forward to the opening of talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan, the Pakistani Government as before allows to use its territory for hostile acts against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which is exemplified by the expose of the terrorists who planned to hijack a passenger plane of the Afghan Ariana Airlines.

DETAINED HIJACKERS GIVE PRESS CONFERENCE IN KABUL

LD231152 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Kabul, 23 Apr, TASS--"We got the instructions, arms and money at the headquarters of the 'Islamic society of Afghanistan' in Peshawar," a press conference here was told by the members of the arrested group of terrorists who were preparing to hijack an Afghan passenger plane to Pakistan. They were arrested on April 15 in Qandahar Airport when trying to smuggle arms on board a plane flying from Qandahar to Kabul. The three criminals said that the plan of hijacking the plane was drawn up and personally presented to them by the head of the counter-revolutionary organisation "Islamic society of Afghanistan" Burhanuddin Rabbani. On his orders they were issued pistols and hand grenades and also Pakistani money amounting to 16,000 Afghani.

When inside the plane the terrorists intended to force the crew to change course and land it at the airport of the Pakistani town of Quetta, where they were to be met by their masters from Rabbani's counter-revolutionary group.

In the event of failure the terrorists were to blow up the plane with its 130 passengers. The arrested bandits admitted that the purpose of this act of international terrorism was to damage the international prestige of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They expressed regret that they had become an instrument in the hands of such inveterate international criminals and murderers as Rabbani and his ilk who are entrenced in Pakistan and exist on American money.

Also read out at the press conference was a statement by the DRA Government concerning the attempt to hijack a plane in the international airport of Qandahar.

AFGHAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION VISITS KIEV

LD221020 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1700 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] A delegation of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society led by Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, is staying in Kiev. Its members visited the Ukrainian Friendship Society where they were briefed on the republic's broad international ties and the participation of Ukrainian working people in the struggle for peace. The guests from Afghanistan also visited the Kiev Library for Children and learned about cultural life in the Ukrainian capital. Today the delegation was received by Valentyna Shevchenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

SCIENTIST COMMENTS ON AFGHAN SOLIDARITY WEEK

GF221626 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 21 April carries a report on the interview Karen Khachaturov, Soviet scientist and AAPSO member, gave a Radio Moscow correspondent on the Soviet Union's solidarity week with the Afghan people. The radio quotes the following passage from the interview: "It has been 60 years since our self-sacrificing neighbors, the Afghan people, achieved their political independence as a result of their struggle against the colonialists that claimed many lives. The April revolution in Afghanistan occurred 3 years ago. The aim of this revolution is to institute economic and social reforms that will serve the interests of the toiling people. However, (?the recognition) of the Afghan people's right to develop independently (?has not been respected by everyone.) With their offensive against the Afghan revolution, U.S. imperialism, the PRC leader and the military government in Pakistan have been (?harassing) this independent country.

"The Soviet Government was forced to extend military aid to its southern neighbor following the Afghan Government's (?repeated calls for help). The aid that is being extended is completely in line with the UN Charger. The enemies of the Afghan people have been routed.

"I visited Afghanistan a year ago. I have seen that Babrak Karmal's policies are being supported by all classes of Afghan people. I have seen this with my own eyes. The national economy and social life are developing successfully in Afghanistan. The move to eliminate the (?remnants) of the feudalist system continues. [passage indistinct] I have also witnessed the destructive activities of the rebels that are being sent into Afghanistan from foreign countries. These rebels are receiving direct support from the United States. The assaults of the rebels leave bloody traces behind. [Word indistinct] and mosques are being destroyed. Crops are being destroyed and children are being savagely murdered. Recently, however, the U.S. President has [word indistinct] to give direct military aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

"The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has made it known that it is always prepared to settle matters related to Afghanistan through peaceful means. In his address to the 26th CPSU Congress, the leader of the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev, expressed the Soviet Union's readiness to withdraw the Soviet troops deployed in Afghanistan with the consent of the Afghan Government. This requires strong guarantees that the activities of counter-revolutionaries being sent to Afghanistan will cease and that new (?counterrevolutionary moves) will not be launched. The solidarity week with Afghanistan is strengthening the international campaign to safeguard the legal rights of the Afghan people."

KANIA, OTHERS WELCOME SUSLOV-LED DELEGATION

LD231250 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 23 Apr 81

["On a Friendly Visit"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Apr, TASS--A CPSU delegation including member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Suslov (head of the delegation), Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov and member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov has left for a friendly visit to Warsaw today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

At the Vnukovo Airport the delegation was seen off by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kapitonov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Zamyatin, Nikolay Pegov, Oleg Rakhmanin.

Among the send-off party was Polish Ambassador to the USSR Kazimierz Olszewski.

On the same day the CPSU delegation led by Mihail Suslov arrived in Warsaw.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Stanislaw Kania, members of the Political Bureau, Secretaries of the PUWP Central Committee Kazimierz Barcikowski, Tadeusz Grabski, Stefan Olszowski, and alternate member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Emil Wojtaszek.

DATE FOR PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM NOTED

LD231120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] As PAP has reported, the Politburo of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR Central Committee has decided to convene the 10th plenum of the party Central Committee on 29 April. It will discuss the tasks arising from the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR.

KIEV MEETING MARKS SOVIET-POLISH TREATY JUBILEE

LD230912 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 2100 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] A solemn meeting to mark the 36th anniversary of the Soviet-Polish friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance treaty took place in Kiev today.

The meeting was addressed by Poland's consul-general in Kiev, Leon Katarba. He noted, inter alia, that the treaty became a new stage in the development of fraternal relations between the neighboring countries. Working people of Poland, Leon Katarba stressed, are sincerely grateful to the Soviet people for rendering enormous economic assistance during these difficult times for our country.

SOLIDARITY, STRIKES CAUSE OF HARDSHIP IN POLAND

LD221123 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko "Reportage from Warsaw": "A Testing Time"]

[Text] Long lines outside grocery stores, half-empty counters and the ration cards for meat products introduced on 1 April are some of the signs of everyday life in Poland today.

They mirror the state of the country's economy. It is known that this is the result of errors allowed to occur in the management of the national economy, extreme destabilization of material and technical supplies and a sharp reduction in available working time, caused by a series of strikes periodically recurring since the middle of last year.

Here is a characteristic detail. With reference to the economic situation a number of leaders and various experts in the Solidarity trade union association endlessly repeat the claim that all this is a legacy of the recent past, entirely and wholly the result of the erroneous course followed in running the economy. The question of how much the economic crisis has worsened in the last few months, that is, since Solidarity has been active and destructive, and the colossal damage which the strikes organized by that trade union association have done and are doing to the national economy is studiously sidestepped. Moreover, one sometimes hears people arguing that in the present situation mass work stoppages cannot significantly affect the abysmal state of affairs in the economy.

It is, for example, contended that there are in any case long halts in production owing to a lack of raw and other materials and components, thus the strange conclusion is drawn that it makes no difference whether it is that or a strike which causes a stoppage. The absurdity of such a conclusion is obvious. It is also obvious that a succession of strikes does even more to disrupt, not to say destroy the smooth running of production and internal economic and cooperative ties and makes it a lot harder to find a way out of the crisis situation. Another claim, equally illogical and completely groundless, is sometimes heard: Although there are loses, it will not be difficult to make them up, it will just be a matter of applying oneself. Alas, reality gives the lie to this contention too--witness the chronic slump in the rate of industrial production. Thus compared with the same months in 1979 the volume of industrial production fell by 3.2 percent, 5.6 percent, 6.5 percent and 8.2 percent in September, October, November and December of last year respectively. This same trend is even more marked in the current year.

Facts are facts: The strikes, which for Solidarity's leaders have become a routine means of pressuring the authorities, are undermining the already weakened economy, which in turn makes it more difficult to satisfy people's most basic needs, makes them irritable and heightens stress. The 4-hour strike staged by Solidarity on 27 March resulted in Z4.2 billions' worth of lost production. These were the quantitative consequences of the "warning" served by the new trade union association.

If I may say so, the qualitative consequences were even more dangerous and difficult to make up--namely, the further disruption of production, exacerbation of chaos and economic disorder and steady reduction in discipline.

The results of this policy, which is deliberately being pursued by the Solidarity leadership's extremist and antisocialist-minded rightwing and is aimed essentially at ensuring the economy's collapse, speak volumes. According to PAP the first 3 months of this year were, from an economic standpoint, the worst in the entire history of People's Poland. Provisional data shows that in the first quarter industrial production fell by approximately 10-12 percent compared with the same period last year which, by the way, was by no means a successful one. Production losses during this period are put at Z70-80 billion. Production of practically all basic products, particularly raw and other materials, was characterized by a considerable slump. A dramatic situation arose over the supply of coal to enterprises. Industry received only half of the scheduled quantity of rubber and 70-80 per cent of aluminum, lead, cement, steel structures, tire casings, paper and other products.

Social labor productivity is falling. The quantity of output sold per worker fell by 10.3 percent in the first 2 months of the year compared with the same period last year. Labor productivity was down by 15.3 percent in the coal extraction industry, 13 percent in machine building and 17 percent in the construction materials industry.

Despite elementary economic logic the process of falling labor productivity has been accompanied by an increase in the population's income. In January and February this year it stood at Z300 billion--an increase of 17.7 percent on the figure for the same months last year. The consequences of such a disproportion are particularly appreciable considering the sharp deterioration now occurring in supplying the domestic market with both foodstuffs and industrial goods. In the first quarter there was, in particular, a fall in the supply of meat and meat products, animal fats, butter and cheese as a result of the deteriorating situation in agriculture, where a reduction in meat procurements and milk production is causing particular concern.

If we add to this the fact that in the first quarter the production of goods for export was only two-thirds of what it was in the same period in 1980, at the same time as imports (bought mainly on credit at that) increased, it becomes clear just how deep and protracted a crisis has gripped the Polish economy.

There can be no doubt that it is intimately connected with the crisis in its sociopolitical life. As the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum pointed out, in the battle to preserve the state's socialist principles currently underway in Poland, the economic front is part and parcel of the political and ideological front.

Undermining the economic base of socialism in Poland and plunging its national economy into a state of catastrophe and society into an atmosphere of chaos, anarchy and tension were the aims pursued by the extremists in Solidarity when they continued to press for a general strike, which would have been a terrible ordeal for the Polish people. Characteristic in this regard was the letter sent by Rulewski, the new trade union's leader in Bydgoszcz (on whose views reports have appeared in our press), to the meeting of his colleagues in the Solidarity leadership held in Gdansk. He openly expressed his disagreement with the decision to call off the general strike. A number of other "radicals" also pressed for the strike. They are itching to push the country still closer to the brink of total disorder and paralysis since, as they see it, an atmosphere of economic, social and psychological shock will help to achieve their antisocialist aims. Such a position can only be described as a crime against the people.

PONOMAREV ON POLISH TROUBLES, SOVIET SUPPORT

LD221135 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Apr 81 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Commentator's Diary": "Unshakable Foundations"]

[Text] Thirty-six years ago, on 21 April 1945, the Soviet-Polish treaty on friendship, mutual assistance and postwar cooperation was signed in Moscow. The parties to the treaty pledged to continue the war against the Fascist aggressors until total victory, to support the cause of peace and the peoples' security after the war, to give each other military and other assistance and to expand economic and cultural cooperation. Twenty years later, in April 1965, a new Soviet-Polish treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was signed in Warsaw. In concluding it the USSR and Poland reasserted their loyalty to the aims and principles of the 1945 treaty.

The conclusion of the Soviet-Polish treaty was an event of major political significance. It consolidated the combat alliance of the Polish and Soviet peoples which was formed during the joint heroic struggle against Hitler's Germany. At the same time the treaty became the guarantee of Poland's independence and the inviolability of its postwar borders. It formed unshakable foundations for the formation and development of new relations between our countries--relations which were and are in accordance with the fundamental, vital interests of both the Soviet and the Polish people.

On the basis of the principles of the 1945 treaty the Soviet Union gave the fraternal Polish people great political support and economic assistance. Thanks to the USSR's firm, principled stance Poland's original western lands were restored to it. Poland's western border, along the Oder and Neisse, is now definitively recognized throughout the world. The Soviet Union helped Poland to eliminate the post-war economic ruin and to restore the national economy and then develop it further.

Close cooperation with the Soviet Union in all spheres of life enabled the Polish people to embark on socialist building and achieve great successes along this path. Our mutually advantageous economic cooperation grew and strengthened with every year. It developed both on a bilateral basis and within the CEMA framework--in the course of the implementation of the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration.

For the Soviet Union and Poland and Europe's other socialist states, tremendous significance was attached to the conclusion of the Warsaw Pact. The military-political defensive alliance of fraternal countries which it embodies has become an important factor for their security and the bulwark of peace in Europe--and not only in Europe.

Relying on friendship and cooperation with the USSR as well as the other socialist community states, the People's Poland achieved notable successes in building a new life. In terms of the volume of industrial production it ranked 12th in the world in the late seventies. Science, technology and culture marched far ahead and the working people's prosperity increased.

However, the former PZPR leadership permitted serious miscalculations and errors in domestic policy. The opponents of socialism took advantage of this. Relying on support from external forces, they created a situation of anarchy in Poland and are striving to channel the development of events in the country in a counterrevolutionary direction. A threat has arisen to the foundations of the socialist state.

The new leadership of the Polish communists' party and the republic's government and all honest people and true communists are now working to overcome the crisis situation. They are striving to increase the party's militancy and strengthen its ties with the working class and are elaborating a concrete program for improving the Polish economy, which has suffered seriously during the present crisis.

It must be supposed that with the support of all true Polish patriots the Polish communists will be able to give the necessary rebuff to the designs of the enemies of the socialist system, who are also enemies of Poland's independence, and will be able to uphold the cause of socialism, their people's real interests and the honor and security of their motherland. Here the Polish people can count firmly on the Soviet people's unswerving support.

The Soviet Union, true to its international duty and its treaty commitments, has been and remains a reliable friend and ally to socialist Poland.

SOVIET ECONOMIC TIES WITH POLAND REVIEWED

LD221335 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Apr 81 p 3

["Our Commentary" by A. Polekhin: "Document of Friendship"]

[Text] In terms of its significance the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty concluded 21 April 1945 between the USSR and Poland ranks among those documents defining the principles of relations between the countries for many years. It was signed literally a few days after the victorious end of the war against the common enemy--Hitlerite Fascism--and was the foundation for the expansion and strengthening of the two fraternal peoples' peacetime cooperation.

True to its international duty, the soviet land went to the assistance of devastated Poland. Trains went there carrying grain, foodstuffs and industrial goods for the people of Warsaw and the republic's other cities, and there were deliveries of Soviet machines and equipment for the revival of enterprises. Soviet specialists worked selflessly alongside the Polish friends to restore ruined cities and villages.

It is symbolic that the thousands of items of equipment delivered from the USSR for plants and factories included sets for housing construction combines which are even today helping Poland to solve the difficult housing problem.

The years following those memorable spring days of 1945 showed that a new Poland--one of the states of the socialist community--had emerged onto the world arena. In the difficult struggle against devastation the Polish working people managed to restore the economy as a whole and to create large-scale modern sectors of industry. In particular, Poland is among the world's top 10 developed industrial countries in terms of the extraction of coal and sulfur and the production of steel, copper, sulfuric acid, cement and synthetic fibers. The cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland has become increasingly close and fruitful.

Dozens of power stations, the Nowa Huta metallurgical combine named for Lenin and the Katowice metallurgical combine, major petrochemical enterprises and much else besides have been constructed in the republic with the USSR's assistance. Exports of Soviet raw and other materials are also of great significance. As the Polish press has repeatedly emphasized, the USSR supplies Poland with 100 percent of the gas necessary for the national economy and about three-fourths of the oil, iron ore and cotton. During these difficult days for Poland the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries have precisely and punctually fulfilled their commitments and are continuing to do so. And Poland is sending Soviet customers machines and mechanisms, complete sulfuric acid plants, electronic telephone exchanges, seagoing ships, textiles, clothing and other goods. A great role in Soviet-Polish economic ties is played by specialization and production sharing. The socialist division of labor is currently based on 55 multilateral and 22 bilateral agreements. In the mutual exchange of machines and equipment, deliveries stemming from these agreements represent about 50 percent of Polish exports and about 45 percent of Soviet exports.

The fraternal countries' successes always cause irritation among imperialist circles and give them no peace. These circles have sought and are seeking to do everything possible to prevent socialism's onward movement and to erode it from within. To this end they employ economic pressure and blackmail, lying propaganda, cajolery and demagoguery. Similar attempts are being made with regard to Poland, where socialism's opponents, with the support of external forces, are seeking by creating anarchy to channel the development of events in a counter-revolutionary direction.

The history of world socialism has known all kinds of trials. There have been both complex and crisis moments. But communists have always boldly met the enemies' attacks and have triumphed. Soviet people express the confidence that the remark made by S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, the remark that "Poland has been and will remain a socialist state, a faithful ally of the Soviet Union and an inviolable element of the socialist community," will be borne out in reality and that the Polish communists and all the republic's working people will be able to defend the people's socialist gains.

WESTERN EFFORTS TO SUBVERT POLAND REVIEWED

LD221623 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Apr 81 p 3

[Col G. Arzumanov article: "Intrigues Doomed to Failure"]

[Text] The incontestable successes of the socialist community countries in all spheres give no respite to the forces of imperialist reaction. Our class adversaries try to do all they can to hinder the progressive movement of socialism. They employ all means to this end. An important place among them belongs to acts of ideological subversion--blackmail, lying propaganda, demagoguery and other subversive actions.

All this is leading to the further exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the international arena. In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized: "For the West this does not amount to the confrontation of ideas. It is bringing into play a whole system of means designed to undermine and loosen the socialist world."

The system of means used to organize hostile campaigns against real socialism has long been designated by the NATO leaders themselves "psychological warfare." The range of "psychological warfare" measures have envisaged with regard to the socialist countries the introduction of subversive propaganda in close combination with acts of terror and economic sabotage, the recruitment of agents and political and military blackmail. From the end of the seventies this same activity has begun to be called something slightly different in the West: It has received the name "psychological operations." In the opinion of its authors this terminology sounds less provocative. But this "reversing of the coat" has not of course changed the crux of the matter one iota.

Just as during the cold war, the West's frantic anticommunism is again being elevated to the rank of state policy. The present "psychological operations" are planned in the highest echelons of the political and military leadership of the North Atlantic bloc as a whole and of the countries belonging to it. They are coordinated at the interstate and interdepartmental levels, ensuring the reciprocal action of the NATO countries' national mass media and of their diplomatic and military departments, scientific establishments and intelligence organs.

In the past years NATO leaders have counted to their credit such major subversive and provocative measures as the incitement to revolt in Hungary in 1956 and the aid to the counterrevolutionary forces in Czechoslovakia in 1968. After being defeated in these direct and crude attacks on the socialist community the NATOites began to act more subtly and cunningly. But the fundamental principle of strict centralization of the leadership of ideological subversion has remained unshaken. It has now been established on the basis of documents that the sharp increase in the activity of counterrevolutionary forces in Poland this winter was directly connected with plans which had been drawn up within the highest leadership organs of the North Atlantic bloc--the NATO Council and the Military Planning Committee. In the NATO Council the "Polish question" was discussed at foreign minister level; in the Military Planning Committee it was discussed at defense minister level. The chiefs of the bloc's military departments also returned to this "question" at a recent session of the Nuclear Planning Group.

Last fall the NATO headquarters distributed a forged document purporting to show that an "inescapable threat hung over "Poland" and that "30 Soviet divisions have been massed on Poland's borders, put on readiness alert and are capable of taking the country within hours." At first this was just another propaganda canard launched to reanimate anti-Soviet feelings. Subsequently, however, similar fabrications created the foundation for diplomatic demarches imbued with a false concern, for the disinformation of broad public opinion and for a series of firebrand councils of NATO experts who addressed themselves via the radio to individual categories and strata of the Polish working people. At the same time, in order to inspire the forces hostile to socialism, the airwaves also brought the sound of noisy saber rattling to Poland in the form of reports on the placing on readiness alert of a number of formations of the North Atlantic bloc's armed forces, the cancellation of leave, the deployment of additional duty forces and facilities and so on.

It is already quite obvious that the system of measures drafted by NATO was entirely subordinated to the desire to exploit the economic difficulties in Poland in the interests of socialism's enemies; on this basis to channel the development of events in Poland in a counterrevolutionary direction, to turn people away from socialism and to provoke a serious international crisis. This is why the Warsaw Pact states' fraternal participation in its concerns and needs has become a particularly important political support for socialist Poland. "...The Polish communists, the Polish working class and the working people of that country," declared Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, "Can firmly rely on their friends and allies; we will not abandon socialist Poland, fraternal Poland in the lurch, we will stand up for it!"

Perfecting the methods of ideological subversion aimed against the socialist countries, in the seventies the NATO leaders finished drawing up a special strategy designated by them the "strategy of dissuasion." The direct authors of this strategy were professors at one of the large centers of anticommunism--Stanford University's Hoover Institute: Kaplan, Karber, Vossoff, MacDonald and (Dann). Meaning by the term "dissuasion" the undermining of the socialist community, the splitting of the Warsaw Pact, the international isolation of the Soviet Union and the alienation of its allies, these learned men recommended that NATO pursue in diplomacy and in foreign policy propaganda the flexible policy of "the carrot and the stick."

The rich instructive literature for ideological subversives created on this basis directs them to select and apply various methods of activity depending on the specific prevailing situation. For example, alongside frontal attacks on the communist movement they are recommended to act on the sly--to gradually sow the seeds of nationalism and to distort the general line of individual communist and workers parties; to introduce ideological confusion; to infiltrate the ranks of the party and social organizations; to occupy the key positions in the creative unions of the intelligentsia in the mass media.

Great significance is attached to exploiting in imperialism's interests the failures, errors and miscalculations in party and state policy, and also to speculating on and deepening the objective difficulties. In order to increase the psychological impact on the masses people are recommended to spread rumors and stories more actively and to pursue measures for the personal compromising of political leaders and public figures, by no means disdaining libel, cock-and-bull stories and insinuations.

One method of arousing discontent in people is considered to be the disruption of transportation, services and trade, the disruption of the normal work of medical and children's establishments and the encouragement of acts of hooliganism on the streets, in theaters and at the movies--everywhere that people gather.

If we compare these instructions with the actions of the antisocialist forces in Poland then it becomes clear whence these forces are receiving their directives. It is exactly in accordance with the methods devised by the "dissuasion" strategists and the "looseners" of socialism in NATO's ideological subversion centers that the leaders of the Confederation for an Independent Poland and the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and their henchmen who have wormed their way into the leadership of the Solidarity trade union association operate.

For crisis situations the "dissuasion strategy" recommends many other methods designed to introduce discord into the mutual relations of the Warsaw Pact states and to split the armed forces in them. The authors of the "dissuasion strategy," not suffering from any excess of modesty, assure their social patrons that the employment of the strategy will permit "a substantial improvement in the combat capabilities of the NATO Armed Forces."

There is no doubt that the efforts of the ideological subversives from the NATO camp are doomed to failure, and that reaction's plans have no future. In our time the positions of the peoples of the socialist community in the struggle against the imperialists' 'psychological operations" are stronger than ever. On our side is the mighty force of Marxist-Leninist teaching which helps people to understand profoundly the course of world development and to build life communist fashion. On our side are the majestic achievements of real socialism and its ever-growing influence on world development.

But this does not mean that hostile acts of ideological subversion can be disregarded. As the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress demand, to the increased activeness of the class enemy's propaganda media, to their sophistication and cunning, to the increased attempts to exert a corrupting influence on people's consciousness we must counterpose high political vigilance and active, topical and convincing ideological and political education work.

SHISHLIN COMMENT ON POLISH SITUATION, ANNIVERSARY

LD221540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0445 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] Thirty-six years ago, when there were only 2 and 1/2 weeks left until the fall of Hitler and our troops were fighting together with Polish troops at the approaches to Berlin, the Soviet-Polish treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was signed. The treaty was created in April 1945 and was the climax of everything built up during the years of joint struggle by the Soviet and Polish Armed Forces. This was a struggle, as the Poles say, for our freedom and yours. For this freedom in Europe, 600,000 Soviet sons remain forever on Polish soil.

But this treaty was, of course, not made for the past, as much as for the future. It was aimed at all-round cooperation by the two neighboring states, and the past years have proven convincingly that this treaty, every letter of it, the whole spirit corresponds to the vital interests of the Soviet and Polish people. During these years Poland has changed beyond all recognition. In April 1945 it was a destroyed country. In the war, 6 million Poles perished, Warsaw lay in ruins. Not only Warsaw but the whole country was destroyed. But in the years of socialism under the leadership of the party and through the efforts of the working people, in close cooperation with our country and with the other socialist countries, Poland has become a powerful industrial state and one of the leading developed industrial countries in the world. On Polish territory socialism has brought great and important social gains for the working people. Poland does not know unemployment, Poland has all the fundamental rights and freedoms of people; all the fundamental rights and freedoms of working people. In these decades Poland has gained firm, fixed borders. It has become an important and authoritative factor in the entire European and also the international situation. This is a truly important status [velichina] in the general balance of political forces in Europe.

And, what is probably of particular importance, Poland has gained reliable friends, friends in good times and bad times, friends for holidays and for ordinary days. I would particularly like to say now, at an especially difficult period for People's Poland when the country is facing very serious crises, phenomena which are now, as a matter of fact the center of attention both for the leadership of Polish United Workers' Party and the country's government. The Polish comrades are convinced that they have enough strength to overcome the present difficult period, to consolidate their links with the masses, to achieve full restoration of the Leninist norms of party life and the Leninist style in all their work: in other words, to help the country onto the board path of socialist creativity. And in these efforts Poland, of course, socialist Poland has the full understanding of the Soviet people, the full understanding of the socialist friends of People's Poland.

At the 16th CPCZ Congress, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke very clearly about the position of the Soviet Union. He said that the Polish communists, with the support of all true Polish patriots, will be able to give the necessary rebuff to the plots of the enemies of the socialist system who are also the enemies of Polish independence. They will be able to defend the cause of socialism and the true interests of their people and the honor and security of their homeland. Leonid Ilich stressed: As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has been and still is the true friend and ally of socialist Poland.

BORISOV COMMENT ON ACTIVITIES OF FRG 'REVANCHISTS'

LD222352 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Yuriy Borison commentary: "At a Sharp Angle"]

[Text] Since long ago, to be precise since the days of Adenauer, it has become the custom of West German revanchists to intensify their activities each spring.

But this year the leaders of regional associations in the FRG have decided to convene traditional rallies and meetings at an unprecedented scale. Under the banners of revanchist slogans hundreds of thousands of their sympathizers will meet together. Just such preparations are now in full swing.

Why this feverish activity and on such a scale?, asks our commentator Yuriy Borisov. Leaders of revanchist organizations do not hide that the impulse for this intensified activity are the events in Poland. The thing is that the agreements between the FRG and the Soviet Union, and between the FRG and Poland, signed in 1970 and recognizing the principle of inviolability of the present borders in Europe have largely undermined the positions of those forces in West Germany which do not want to acquiesce in the existence of postwar reality.

However, since the antisocialist elements in Poland have launched attacks aimed at subverting the statehood of the Polish People's Republic and its international position, and creating in the country an atmosphere of chaos and anarchy, the revanchists of many hues in the FRG have taken a deeper breath.

One of the largest gathering of revanchists will be the meeting of German refugees from Silesia next June in Hanover. It will be attended by over 100,000 people.

Leader of the Silesian regional association and Bundestag Christian Democratic Union [CDU] Deputy Hupka has already announced that the meeting will be held under the slogan: Freedom for Silesia, Germany and Europe. How revanchists understand freedom was sufficiently clearly proved by their brown-shirt predecessors and, 40 years ago, were introducing "the new order" to Europe. Among the victims of their monstrous crimes were 20 million Soviet people and 6 million Poles.

At the end of April, the regional association of Germans from Pomerania will hold their congress at [name indistinct], during which a ceremony will be held to found the future Pomeranian center.

In general, it must be stressed that as the sociopolitical situation in Poland becomes more acute, the voices of various associations--from Szczecin, Silesia and Pomerania--sound ever louder. For instance, the so-called representation of the free city of Gdansk has swept Gdansk with leaflets [words indistinct]. They contained a call to wrench Gdansk from Poland.

West German revanchists would not dare to carry out such an open anti-Polish campaign had they not benefitted from broad support, including financial support, from the authorities. This year from the state budget, and from the budgets of Laender, towns and others, a total of DM 40 million were allocated to the needs of regional associations.

Young people are the subject of particular concern of revanchists, which is becoming a particularly dangerous phenomenon. Still at school, children are being brought up in the spirit of hatred for other nations.

As is known, the conference of ministers of education of West German Laender, under pressure from revanchists, adopted a recommendation requesting that all schoolbooks and atlases should show the borders of the German Reich in 1937 and German names of towns in European socialist countries.

[Words indistinct] and protectors of the revanchist movement in West Germany are the Christian Democratic parties, the CDU and Christian Social Union [CSU], which do not hide their satisfaction with the subversive activities of antisocialist forces in Poland. CDU Chairman Kohl declared at the congress of his party in Mannheim that he was observing the course of events in Poland "with cordial sympathy."

In the light of events in Poland, the main thesis of revanchists for the present time was formulated by chairman of the Association of Expellees, grouping all regional associations, CDU Bundestag Deputy Czaja: The German problem remains open in its entirety, Czaja said. This means that West German revanchists and the forces lurking behind them have not given up the manic ideas of changing the configuration of state borders. However, they forget that there is no way of making these dreams come true.

RUDE PRAVO CITED ON SUPPORT, UNITY WITH POLAND

LD222002 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1757 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Prague, 22 Apr (TASS)--Loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and to socialist internationalism was demonstrated by the supreme forums of the fraternal parties which have taken place recently. Communists confirmed with renewed force that their countries will continue to form a firm component of the socialist community, the leading article in RUDE PRAVO, organ of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, stresses today.

Unity has been and remains the strongest weapon of socialism and progress. It has always been disliked by those who do not give up attempts to drive a wedge into the united front of socialism. The congresses of fraternal parties have shown that communists are not indifferent to the situation in Poland, where antisocialist forces supported and led by imperialist subversive centers, come out openly against the socialist structure and threaten its foundations. Communists expressed complete support for the Polish communists and all the patriotic forces of the country who are struggling for the socialist future of their country, RUDE PRAVO points out in conclusion.

CPCZ'S HUSAK WRITES ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

LD221140 Moscow TASS in English 1049 GMT 22 Apr 81

["Gustav Husak: Lessons of Development"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr, TASS--"The successes scored in the 60 years since the formation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia testify to the fact that it has always been and is aware of its historical responsibility before Czechoslovak society, our peoples and nationalities and before the international revolutionary movement, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, says in the fifth issue of the Prague-based journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, [PROMBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA] on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the party.

"It is with pride that we are reviewing the 60-year work of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia which has proved to be the most progressive, revolutionary force in the history of our peoples," he declares. "The party has always faithfully served the cause of the working class, of all the working people and nations and nationalities in the country. The party policies have always expressed and express their genuine, truly fundamental interests. This is the principal source of the enormous confidence the people place in the party and the great prestige it enjoys in the entire Czechoslovak society."

The experience of the past decade has confirmed that "the general line of building developed socialist society meets completely the national and international interests of the Czechoslovak people and provides a scientifically substantiated answer to the need for further advancement."

Gustav Husak goes on to say that "we have realized also that the interests of every country building socialism calls for energetic efforts to increase mutual cooperation and international socialist economic integration and to bring our countries still closer together. This process, which is a most important aspect of socialist construction at the present stage, gives us greater strength for the good of the common cause."

"The overall results of the development of the socialist community countries in the 1970's attest to the strengthening and deepening of the main values of socialism. The past decade was one of the most important periods in the life of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and in the entire history of socialist construction in our homeland," he underlines.

"The social structure of society has undergone radical changes," the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia points out. "The working class, which has by right taken the leading position, is the pivotal force, support and guarantor of the development of socialism. The class of cooperative farmers is its reliable ally. Intelligentsia is making a viable contribution to multiplying the material and cultural values and to the scientific and technological progress. Our society has traversed much of the way towards bringing the classes and social groups gradually closer together and towards bolstering the moral and political unity of the Czechoslovak people."

Czechoslovakia is a strong link in the socialist community, he says. "At one with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries, we have once and for all resolved the ages-old and vital problem of the guarantees of freedom, independence and international security for our peoples. Strong friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union is the cornerstone of socialist Czechoslovakia's foreign policy."

CSSR, AFGHAN MINISTERS ENDORSE BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

LD222130 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 22 Apr, TASS--The Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia Bohuslav Chnoupek and the Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Dost, now staying in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit, highly appraised the peace programme put forward by the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

According to official reports on the progress of talks, the ministers pointed out that this programme counteracts the efforts of imperialist and hegemonistic circles to aggravate the international situation and to change in their favor the military-strategic balance of forces.

Speaking of the efforts to play up artificially the so-called "Afghan question" the negotiators refuted the allegations that the international situation has deteriorated because of the Soviet Union's assistance to Afghanistan. The ministers stressed that implementation of the constructive proposal made by Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to India would help settle the situation in the Persian Gulf area. During the talks the two ministers also stressed the importance of the Soviet proposal for calling an international conference on the Middle East.

ROMANIA'S ONESCU RECEIVES AUCCTU'S MATSKYAVICHYUS

LD221431 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Apr 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting in Bucharest"]

[Text] On 8 April Cornel Onescu, chairman of the Central Council of Romania's General Union of Trade Unions and candidate member of the Romanian CP Political Executive Committee, received AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, leader of a Soviet trade union delegation which is participating in the work of the Romanian trade union congress. During the meeting questions of the further expansion of friendly links and fraternal cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries were discussed.

KUWAITI FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT USSR 23 APRIL

LD230916 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Apr, TASS--"Kuwait and the Soviet Union are linked by good and firm relations of cooperation in most diverse fields," journalists were told by Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah before leaving on an official visit to the USSR. He stressed the big importance of the forthcoming Soviet-Kuwaiti talks during which a wide range of international problems will be reviewed, including the situation in the Middle East, in the Persian Gulf area, the Lebanese crisis, questions of developing bilateral ties and other problems of mutual interest.

Arrival Reported

LD231332 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Apr, TASS--The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah arrived on an official visit in Moscow today at the Soviet Government's invitation. At the airport the guest was welcomed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and other Soviet officials.

THATCHER ON 'SOVIET THREAT,' RDF PLANS SCORED

UAE Reaction Cold

LD231108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Igor Surgachev commentary]

[Text] The trip by British Prime Minister Thatcher, around the countries of the Persian Gulf is continuing. As AFP reports, she has held talks in Abu Dhabi with the leaders of the United Arab Emirates. The agency points out that the main theme of the talks was on questions of ensuring the security of the Persian Gulf region.

Our commentator Igor Surgachev notes that the British prime minister tried to transfer the discussion of these question onto a manifestly artificial plane, operating on the spurious thesis of a Soviet threat to the Gulf states. To convince the governments of these states of the existence of the mythical threat from the Soviet Union is the basic aim of her present trip. It must be said that this is not an easy task, for Thatcher cannot put forward weighty arguments in support of her anti-Soviet thesis as there simply are none.

Moreover, the Arab countries do not want to discuss imaginary dangers when there exists a serious and very real threat to the whole Arab nation. This stems from the expansionism and aggression of Israel relying on the all-round support of the United States. It was precisely this and not the notorious Soviet threat that Shaykh al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, talked about to the British prime minister. He stressed that peace and stability in the Near East and the Gulf zone depend on a just settlement of the Near East problem and in particular the Palestinian question. The president also expressed deep concern about the continuing armed provocations by Israel against Lebanon.

The course of the talks showed that Thatcher did not manage to impose on her interlocutors in Abu Dhabi the anti-Soviet concepts of ensuring the security of the Persian Gulf region.

They gave a cold reception to the statement made by the British guest about the readiness of Britain and the United States to protect this region from the external threat with the aid, in particular, of the so-called Rapid Deployment Forces. Shaykh al Nuhayyan diplomatically but sufficiently clearly let it be understood that the countries of the Gulf did not need such protection. The security of our region, he stated, is the affair only of the states located here.

Thus the plans of Washington and London to intensify their military presence in the strategically important region under cover of verbiage about a Soviet threat are suffering defeat. This is natural, as they are in contradiction to the national interests of the Arab peoples, the interests of universal peace and the relaxation of international tension.

Kharkov Comment

LD221722 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 22 Apr 81

["An Attempt to Regain Lost Positions"--TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr, TASS--During the recent visit to Saudi Arabia the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher tried really hard to play up the idea of the joint U.S.-British Rapid Deployment Force. In a bid to win Riyadh's support for the plan, Margaret Thatcher resorted to overused arguments. She frightened her partners at the talks with "the Soviet threat" which allegedly looms dark over the Persian Gulf countries. It is noteworthy that only recently the British Prime Minister asserted that the Rapid Deployment Force allegedly existed only in the minds of those who, according to her, wanted to aggravate tensions in the region. However, Mrs Thatcher hardly has such a poor memory. At any rate, when in Riyadh, she pictured the Rapid Deployment Force as some "important instrument" of ensuring security.

But who if not the countries of the region are vitally interested in ensuring security there? And they, judging by Riyadh's reaction, do not believe that the U.S.-British Rapid Deployment Force will serve exactly that goal. The idea broadly advertised by the British prime minister, according to reports appearing in the Arab and Western press, has been met with a whole number of reservations both by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates where Margaret Thatcher's tour took her after Saudi Arabia. In reply to the importunities of the British prime minister they reaffirmed that it was up to the Persian Gulf countries to ensure the region's security.

It is not the mythical "Soviet threat" which causes concern in the Arab east. The real threat comes from the other side: It is generated by the expansionist policies of Israel, the escalation of terrorist actions against the Palestinians, the expansion of Tel Aviv's aggression against Lebanon carried out with Washington's approval. An overwhelming majority of the Arab capitals is well aware of those irrefutable and indisputable facts and see them in a correct perspective.

The fact that Margaret Thatcher has assumed the role of an advocate of the idea of the Rapid Deployment Force's presence in the Middle East can be easily explained. With the help of those interventionist forces London would like to restore the British military presence in that important region, relying on its U.S. ally, to solidify the British position in the Arab world. It is not accidental that Mrs Thatcher said in Riyadh that Britain was going to set right the mistake made when Britain, according to the prime minister, to a certain extent ignored the region after it had given up the policy "to the east of Suez" ten years ago. Nostalgia for the past seems to shape the present course of the British Tory in the Persian Gulf region.

ISRAELI AGGRESSION OVERSHADOWS SYRIA'S PROGRESS

LD231021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 81 p 5

[R. Moseyev Dispatch: "Virgin Soil of Ancient Damascus"]

[Excerpt] Damascus, 16 Apr--The Syrian Arab Republic occupies a leading place in the Arab peoples' struggle for a just settlement of the Near East conflict, for the complete liberation of the Israeli-occupied territories and for the satisfaction of the legitimate demands of the Palestinians, who are seeking the creation of their own state.

Along with the other members of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, Syria actively opposes the notorious Camp David agreements and resolutely rejects imperialist circles' attempts to subordinate the Arabs to their own hegemonist aspirations. In the difficult struggle against the intensifying imperialist intrigues in the Near East the Syrian people rely on the Soviet Union's sincere assistance and support. The USSR has been and remains a reliable friend of Syria, the Damascus newspaper TISHRIN wrote a few days ago. This fact was vividly confirmed in the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between the two countries, which has raised the relations between our peoples to a qualitatively new level.

In the past few days I have heard warm words of gratitude toward our country from many Syrians. For instance, at the Ministry of Planning my interlocutors spoke of the tremendous significance for Syria of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and, of course, the hydroelectric power complex on the Euphrates River was mentioned as one of the main projects of this cooperation. The creation of this facility, Minister for the Euphrates Dam Yahya al-Khayir declared, has not only made it possible to supply the most remote corners of the country with cheap electricity but has also promoted the development of new sectors of industry and has resulted in a sharp increase in the area of irrigated land.

However, the Syrian people's peaceful labor is still overshadowed by the continuing Israeli aggression. Part of Syrian soil is still under the heel of the Israeli occupiers. The enemy has entrenched himself a few dozen kilometers from Damascus. There are ceaseless attempts by imperialism to destabilize the existing regime and prevent the implementation of the projected transformations in the people's interests.

That is why Damascus attaches great significance to normalizing the situation and carefully follows the onslaughts of imperialist forces. The Near East settlement process, President H. al-Asad of Syria noted recently, is now experiencing a difficult period. Imperialism and international reaction are doing everything possible to set back the settlement process and disunite the Arab peoples. To this end they are hatching conspiracies against the vanguard force of the Arab nation--the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation--and are trying to provoke conflicts between different states. They want to stifle the Palestinian revolution, to turn the Arab-Israeli battlefield into the arena for clashes between Arab peoples and thereby to place the region's peoples and their natural wealth in the service of their own interests.

Ancient Damascus, now rejuvenated, is beautiful. But even on the holiday the Syrians do not forget grim everyday reality. The facades of many houses are decorated with slogans. These call for vigilance and stepped-up action to thwart the insidious schemes of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

CHESTER CROCKER'S AFRICAN TOUR TERMED 'A FAILURE'

LD230116 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 22 Apr 81

[By TASS news analyst Geliy Skovelev]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr, TASS-- United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker has arrived in London, after a lengthy African tour. A conference of representatives of the so-called "contact five" (the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada), which undertook to "facilitate" the settlement of the Namibian problem, is scheduled to be held at the American Embassy in London later today.

In general, the trip by the head of the African section of the U.S. State Department was planned as one of the links in the series of visits by U.S. officials to various parts of the world to publicise and realise a new hegemonistic course taken by Washington administration in international relations. As to Africa, the White Houses' "new course" was proclaimed by President Reagan at a time when he openly described the racist Republic of South Africa as a "friendly allied country" which is of "vital importance" for the West. Following Washington's imperial manner, Crocker unequivocally stated in one of his speeches on African soil that the United States has "interests" everywhere in Africa and is prepared to protect them.

This concerned primarily South Africa from where the U.S. military-industrial complex draws nearly half of all the strategic raw materials it consumes, where American capital investments have long since surpassed 4,000 million dollars and which the Pentagon regards as its strategic stronghold in the south of the continent and in the South Atlantic and the Indian Ocean.

In addition to the general objectives to propagandise Washington's "new approach" to African problems, Crocker was to carry out a concrete and very delicate mission: to probe the possibility of new American subversion as regards the Namibian question. Its essence is to bury the U.N. plan for Namibian independence and replace it by a new American "variant" the aim of which, according to the Tanzanian newspaper DAILY NEWS is to preserve the colonial order in Namibia. They make it possible to ruthlessly exploit the African population and plunder the country's natural wealth.

Such was the aim of the State Department but it was not realised. The essence of the design of American diplomay was easily realised in Africa and categorically rejected despite the offers of American "aid."

The reaction of independent Africa to Washington's stratagem is vividly evidenced by the decision of the leaders of the "frontline states" who reaffirmed at a meeting in Luanda their adherence to the U.N. plan and support for SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people. A similar resolution was adopted in Algiers by a special session of the coordination bureau of the non-aligned countries. Finally, a special meeting of the U.N. Security Council was convened on the demand of African countries, from which the African peoples and their friends throughout the world expect the adoption of resolute and comprehensive sanctions against Pretoria's racist regime in order to compel it to stop the unlawful occupation of Namibia and enable its people to resolve their occupation of Namibia and enable its people to resolve their destiny by themselves.

Crocker's mission was, to put it mildly, a failure. It demonstrated the danger for African peoples of Washington's "new approach" to African problems and confirmed the invariability of the imperialist neocolonialist course of the U.S. ruling circles.

U.S., S. AFRICAN HARBOR 'SECRET PLAN' FOR NAMIBIA

LD221130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Report by correspondent Georgiy Voytsekhovskiy]

[Excerpt] Informed circles here have learned of the existence of a secret plan on Namibia drafted in Pretoria and supported by Washington. The plan envisages maintaining the Pretoria regime of occupation in Namibia for at least the next 2 years. During this period the implementation of a number of political and military measures is planned which are ultimately intended to keep Namibia in the position of an imperialist estate. In particular the drafters of the plan are banking on the consolidation of the puppet political parties in Namibia and also on the formation of a so-called South African rapid deployment force. This force is intended for lightning interventions in Namibia itself and beyond, which means the independent African states bordering Namibia and South Africa that support the liberation struggle in southern Africa. Information has been leaked to the press that certain aspects of this secret plan were the subject of talks held by a group of senior officers of South Africa's Army and intelligence agency who recently visited Washington.

South African papers are writing with unconcealed satisfaction about the promising course of the Reagan administration toward South Africa and its plans in relation to Namibia. There is persistent talk in Pretoria that in the near future the head of the regime, Botha, will be officially invited to visit the American capital. In this connection attention is drawn to the current intensification of United States and other imperialist states' military cooperation with the Pretoria regime.

PRAVDA CITES ZIMBABWE ACHIEVEMENTS, PROBLEMS

LD221131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 81 p 4

[Correspondent A. Serbin dispatch: "Zimbabwe: First Landmark of Freedom"]

[Text] Salisbury--Zimbabwe is marking the first anniversary of its independence. Celebrations dedicated to this date are taking place throughout the country. On 18 April in Salisbury the Rufaro Stadium was the center of the festivities. President of the Republic C. Banana addressed the festival participants. He pointed out in his speech that the first year of Zimbabwe's independent existence had seen the country achieve successes in the consolidation of people's power, the creation of a climate of reconciliation in the country, the formation of the ranks of a national army and the Africanization of the state apparatus.

A single year is a short space of time even in the life of a man, not to mention the history of a state. But when this period marks the first actions of a new state power, it acquires particular significance. The foundation upon which Africa's youngest independent country will build its future has actually been laid down.

Zimbabwe's 7 million-strong people won their freedom with weapons in their hands, in a long and arduous struggle against colonialists and a racist regime enjoying the support of imperialist circles. The dreams of some sort of "racist reich" and the plans to preserve the old order under the "black veil" of a puppet power were consumed in the fire of this struggle. The helm of state was taken over by the political forces who for many years had led the people's struggle. R. Mugabe, the leader of the ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] Party--which obtained the majority of seats at the parliamentary elections in February of last year--formed a government with the participation of ZAPU, [Zimbabwe African People's Union] the other party which, along with ZANU, made up the Patriotic Front. Also included in the government were representatives of the 200,000-strong white community.

The new power had many "well-wishers" who predicted political storms for it and frightened people with the possibility of a military putsch and intertribal discord and with the inevitability of economic catastrophes. The past year has overturned the forecasts of these political fortunetellers.

Zimbabwe already has to its credit the first achievements in its formation and the settlement of some important and urgent domestic problems.

One of these achievements is the creation of the nucleus of a national army. When the country acquired its freedom its armed forces comprised the partisan armies of the two parties--ZANU and ZAPU--along with the military formations of the former Rhodesian regime. The task was to create a unified, essentially national army capable of ensuring the country's security. During its formation the former commander of the Rhodesian Army, Gen G. Walls, was removed from the ranks of the armed forces: Following the proclamation of independence he had occupied the post of chief of the joint supreme command, although in the past he had directed the operations against the patriots. Some 15 battalions were established in the new army, whose basis was the former partisans. The formation of units and the training of officer personnel for them are continuing.

Another important preoccupation is that of improving the life of the previously deprived section of the country's African population. This is a far from simple task. The point is that in racist Rhodesia a section of the Africans were displaced onto so-called tribal, but essentially infertile, lands. Over 1 million people were rounded up into "strategic villages": Hundreds of thousands ended up as refugees in neighboring countries. It is necessary to define the future for the many thousands of people who took part in the armed struggle against the former regime and who wish to return to a peaceful existence. It has been necessary to undertake the elimination of racial discrimination in the sphere of wages, health and education and in the housing conditions of the country's African population.

In resolving these problems the state has introduced a minimum wage for industrial and plantation workers, provided free medical services for those categories of the population not adequately provided for and established free primary education. The number of pupils has increased from 800,000 to 1.8 million over this year, while first-stage schools have registered a four-fold increase.

More complex is the question of providing land for peasants, refugees and the former members of the liberation armies. Private ownership of land has been retained in Zimbabwe, so now, as before, some 5,200 colonial farmers own one-half of the agricultural land, and the most fertile land at that. In accordance with the policy announced by the government and based on the constitution, the state is redeeming the unutilized or little- utilized areas. Three hundred seventy thousand hectares have been acquired during the year, and about 15,000 families have been settled on them. The first agricultural cooperatives have been formed.

According to the local and foreign press, the economic results of the first year are satisfactory. The ending of the military operations and the strengthening of the security situation within the country have facilitated the development of production: It has increased 7-8 percent, according to preliminary estimates. Employment has risen for the first time since 1975.

The republic's first economic plan, designated transitional, is currently being drafted. It will be made public around the middle of the year and will embrace a 3-year period. As was stated in a conversation with your correspondent by Information Minister N. Shamuyarira, economic planning has been geared to ensuring that "the people get their share." A government statement on economic policy indicates that the government's aim is "the gradual establishment in the country of a society founded on socialist, democratic principles."

The pursuit of this course is beginning in the context of the peculiar economic realities of Zimbabwean society. The national economy incorporates a state sector embracing railroad and air transportation, energy supplies, communications and so on. At the same time, industrial production is concentrated in the hands of private companies for the most part owned by foreign capital. A journal dealing with the issues of social development and which recently began publication in Zimbabwe wrote in its first number: "At a time when political independence has been won, the struggle for economic independence is only just beginning." The government intends to develop the state sector. Measures are being undertaken to ensure worker participation in the adoption of decisions affecting the activity of the enterprises they work in. A congress of trade unions has been created, uniting 52 sectorial unions and numbering over 200,000 members.

Zimbabwe's positions in the international arena are strengthening. The republic has become a member of the United Nations and has joined the OAU. An agreement was signed recently on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union.

The former Rhodesia was in effect the outpost of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. The new Zimbabwe has become an advance post of free Africa. The Government of the republic has repeatedly and resolutely condemned the aggressive adventures of the South African racists. Although by virtue of its geographical position and historical past the country has been bound in many respects to its southern neighbor. A series of measures has been undertaken in order to free the country from this dependence. For instance, at the beginning of this year Zimbabwe put an end to the activities in the country of the South African newspaper company Argus, and the RSA's direct influence on the press of Zimbabwe was eliminated. In the economic sphere the Zimbabwe Government is now making efforts to broaden its ties with the African countries and, in particular, to obtain its fuel via Mozambique instead of via the RSA.

The last year has seen some increase in the emigration of white settlers out of the country. Although it has by no means assumed the proportions of a massive outflow, the drain of specialists and skilled manpower is creating definite complications for the normal functioning of the country's economy. In this connection the Zimbabwe press is raising the question of the considerable expansion of the training of cadres from among the indigenous population.

Among the problems encountered by the republic there has also been the temporary exacerbation of relations between the adherents of the two political parties which were formerly a part of the Patriotic Front. During the formation of the new army clashes occurred in Bulawayo between groups of military personnel belonging to the two former partisan armies. A certain tension arose during the changes in the composition of the government in January of this year. But these difficulties are being settled without any great crises. Recent speeches by the leaders of ZANU and ZAPU have confirmed the desire for peace and the fidelity to a common fate.

...Not so long ago a bronze statue of Cecil Rhodes, the "father" of British colonialism who incorporated the land of Zimbabwe into the British Empire, dominated one of Salisbury's main streets. Now this monument is no longer there: The statue of Rhodes has been consigned to a museum. A decision has been taken on the impending renaming of the capital. Zimbabwe is eager to erase the traces of the epoch of colonial domination and oppression. But it is not so easy to consign to a museum all that has been inherited from and is linked with the recent past. Of course, the path of the new republic will contain a considerable number of difficulties and problems, and its leaders and its people will be required to concentrate their will and efforts in order to accomplish the plans conceived and to translate into reality the desire to transform Zimbabwe into a country of social and racial justice.

REPORT ON TANZANIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISIT

LD222204 Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 22 Apr 81

["Delegation of Tanzania's National Assembly in USSR"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Apr, TASS--The Soviet side has highly appraised the efforts of the government and the revolutionary party of Tanzania in strengthening independent economy, developing education and public health in the country. Tanzania's peaceful foreign policy won her firm prestige in the international scene. This was said in a report on the official visit to the USSR of a delegation of the National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania, led by Speaker of the National Assembly Adam Sapimkwawa. The delegation stayed in the USSR on April 17-23.

Apart from Moscow, the guests from Tanzania visited Azerbaijan and Volgograd, familiarised themselves with the life and labour of the Soviet people, were able to see the progress the Soviet people achieved.

During a meeting held at the USSR Supreme Soviet with chairman of the Soviet of the Union Aleksey Shitikov and chairmen and members of the Permanent Commissions of the Chambers, Tanzania's parliamentarians were briefed on the structure and activities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and local soviets, the work of Standing Commissions of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, international links of the higher organ of the USSR state power.

The members of the delegation highly appraised the role of the Soviet state in strengthening peace, international security and detente and in rendering assistance to peoples' liberation struggle in the south of Africa. Tanzanian parliamentarians pledged their support for the new peace initiatives that were advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The sides pointed out that bilateral Soviet-Tanzanian relations built on the principles of friendship, mutual benefit, trust and non-interference into each others internal affairs are successfully developing in the economic, political and cultural spheres. They declared for expansion of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania, which are an important link of the Soviet-Tanzanian relations as a whole.

The delegation of the National Assembly expressed sincere gratitude for the cordiality and hospitality accorded to them on Soviet land, and invited a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet to come to the United Republic of Tanzania for a return visit.

SALVADORAN GUERRILLA LEADER HITS U.S. INTERVENTION

PY220252 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2230 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] The Salvadoran News Agency SALPRESS has released to the world media an interview with Cayetano Carpio, a Nicaraguan patriotic leader [as heard]. Because of its great, current interest we will now broadcast the interview with the member of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti Salvadoran National Liberation Front.

[Begin recording] [Interviewer] And here is Cayetano Carpio, alias Commander Marcial.

[Carpio] I want to thank the various communications media, including Radio Moscow, for this opportunity to address the peoples of the world to tell them what our people have been doing. It is becoming increasingly evident that since its intervention in the Dominican Republic and Vietnam, nowhere in the world--much less in Latin American--has the United States so clearly intensified its intervention and made apparent its intention of carrying out a military intervention--especially under the Reagan administration--than in El Salvador.

The U.S. intervention is no longer just a threat but it is already under way, that is, it is an ongoing action which the Pentagon has been carrying out in El Salvador. Every day the newspapers have been fully reporting on the figures of the U.S. military aid to the genocidal junta: helicopter gunships with rocket launchers, 500-LB napalm bombs, phosphorous bombs, a growing number of U.S. advisers. The figures have been increasing daily. The entire world views with concern the increase in the number of U.S. personnel in El Salvador. First, there came advisers of strategical level, but later there came advisers at the level of tactical command. Finally, we are already hearing reports on the arrival of dozens of Green Berets. To disguise the direct involvement of U.S. soldiers, the U.S. Government continues to contend that these soldiers have been sent to El Salvador to perform merely advisory services, to train and to form mobile forces of 1,000 or 2,000 soldiers to more effectively fight guerrillas. That is a real crime.

Moreover, the truth is that we are noticing every day that those alleged advisers or experts have already been performing duties of commanding small tactical operation units. Everywhere in the country one can notice that even the command of operational units is already shifting from the hands of Salvadoran puppet officers to the so-called advisers, who are even U.S. sergeants. It is already a common sight in our mountains, in our villages, in our cities for the command of small fighting units, those who are deployed to the farthest town, to be exercised by U.S. sergeants. The 105 mm cannon fire is supervised by U.S. sergeants. Those Green Berets who came to the country to train Salvadoran puppet military groups have to show on the battlefield how things should be done, that is: how to massacre our people, our women and children. The Salvadoran people are well aware that these advisers are the criminals who have been directing the genocidal actions against them. This is precisely why we agree with a progressive U.S. senator who said that although President Reagan is no longer shooting as he did in his western films, he is still killing through the U.S. soldiers he has sent to El Salvador.

Unfortunately, these U.S. advisers will soon return to the United States in black coffins as happened in Vietnam because they are entering the farthest Salvadoran villages and the Salvadoran people will have to defend themselves. Should the current flow of advisers--who are veritable leaders of anti-national groups--continue, their bodies will necessarily begin to arrive in the United States. The Salvadoran people do not want this. They have never wanted it. But how can we just sit and watch C-130 Hercules planes daily unload dozens of tons of the most sophisticated weapons which we know will be used to destroy entire towns, to burn huts, to commit genocidal actions without doing anything?

How could our honest, working people just sit and watch the arrival in our country of helicopter gunships with rockets which will be used against them? Ours is a humble, modest people who just want to live in peace, enjoy a bit of freedom and achieve their self-determination. What our people want is a basic right: their sovereign right to decide their own destiny, free from the ambitions and offenses of an imperialist power which is accustomed to viewing people as figures on their income records, as part of its economy, that is: the viewpoint of the multinational companies.

Therefore, no people could passively watch the daily arrival of a growing number of advisers and marines. The United States has sent many patrol ships which are technically supervised by U.S. Marines, advisers who have directed the bombing of our towns and, most recently, the ill-famed Green Berets. This is nothing but an escalation of both military aid and direct intervention. The Reagan administration has been furthering by different means its own intervention supported by indirect intervention.

We have time and again mentioned the pressure exerted on the Guatemalan Army to invade our country. The Guatemalan Army is in a difficult position to yield to the U.S. pressures because the Guatemalan people have also been fighting with both arms and political weapons. Then, we can also mention the U.S. pressures on the Honduran Government, which was the victim of an invasion perpetrated in 1979 by the fascist beasts of my country. That unjustified aggression caused thousands of Honduran victims, towns were destroyed, tens of thousands of head of cattle were stolen, and acute hardships were inflicted on the dear Honduran people. Yet U.S. imperialism has been attempting to convince the army of the brother Honduran people to attack Salvadoran towns.

The machinations included in the so-called white paper consist of charges against the Salvadoran people of seeking to obtain arms from various brother peoples. That is: The U.S. Government also attempts to thwart our right to self-defense in the face of a criminal government which it has been heavily arming to massacre us. We Salvadorans want to ask: Are we not entitled to make our own weapons--the home-made ones--to buy them or to look for them wherever possible if the threat of extermination hangs over our people? We Salvadorans have far better rights than the United States to decide the domestic affairs of our own country. [end recording]

BREZHNEV, ARGENTINE PRESIDENT EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD211304 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent Roberto Eduardo Viola a telegram conveying congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the his taking office as the president of the Republic of Argentina.

Availing myself of the opportunity, Leonid Brezhnev's telegram says, I would like to express confidence that relations of mutually advantageous cooperation which have evolved between our countries will continue to develop for the good of the Soviet and Argentinian people, in the interests of universal peace and international security.

In a reply telegram Roberto Eduardo Viola expressed gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev for the congratulatory message and emphasized the readiness of the Government of Argentina to continue to work for the strengthening of the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries.

ARGENTINA CONCLUDES AGREEMENT ON MEAT SUPPLIES

LD221650 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr, TASS--The USSR and Argentina today concluded a long-term intergovernmental agreement on deliveries of Argentine meat to the Soviet Union. The agreement, encompassing the period from 1981 to 1985, was signed by the USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev and the Ambassador of Argentina in the USSR Leopoldo Bravo.

"The conclusion of the agreement on large deliveries of meat on a regular basis is a new step in the development of mutually advantageous trade relations with Argentina which has already become the Soviet Union's biggest trade partner among the developing countries of Latin America," Minister Patolichev told a TASS correspondent. "Soviet organisations are fulfilling Argentine orders for power equipment and possibilities of cooperation in other fields are being studied."

Further Reportage

PY221651 Paris AFP in Spanish 1348 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 22 Apr (AFP)--According to a protocol agreement signed here yesterday, Argentina has agreed to supply the Soviet Union with between 60,000 to 100,000 tons of meat up to 1985.

The agreement, which provides for the supply of beef as of the current year, was signed by Argentine Ambassador Leopoldo Bravo and the Soviet foreign trade minister, Nikolay Patolichev.

This new agreement, in addition to the one which provides for the supply of 4.5 million tons of Argentine grain to the Soviet Union per year, confirms the excellent relations between the two countries. Recently, in a message sent to President Roberto Viola, Brezhnev himself recalled the excellent relations between the two countries by pointing out the strengthening of the links and the existence of a mutually advantageous cooperation between Buenos Aires and Moscow.

CELEBRATION OF LENIN'S BIRTHDAY HELD IN KREMLIN

Brezhnev, Others Present

LD221522 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] A solemn session devoted to the 11th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin is taking place in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow. Present in the hall are front-rankers, production innovators of the capital and Moscow area, party veterans, representatives of party, local, municipal and social organizations, scientific and cultural figures, cosmonauts and Soviet servicemen. Foreign diplomats and foreign guests are also present.

Participants in the meeting greeted Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov with loud, prolonged applause.

The solemn meeting was opened by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. A report entitled,"inspired by Lenin, acting in a Leninist way," is being given by Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Television and radio are carrying a direct relay from the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. After the solemn session there will be a great festive concert in the capital.

Chernenko Address

LD221622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1303 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Speech by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Konstantin Chernenko at celebration meeting marking the 111th birthday anniversary of V.I. Lenin at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses--live]

[Text] Dear comrades! We have gathered here today in order to solemnly mark the anniversary of the birth of Valdimir Ilich Lenin, the 111th anniversary. This day, in memory of Lenin, coincides with a special period in the life of the party and the country, when communists and the whole Soviet people have begun implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress with enthusiasm and energy. The congress showed quite obviously the triumph of Leninism in the concrete affairs and plans of the Soviet people. All that was said at the congress, its directives on issues of theory and practice of communist construction, improvement of the political system, development of the economy and culture, its evaluations and conclusions concerning the world revolutionary process and foreign policy, all of this is inseparably linked with the Leninist teaching. All of this embodies the transforming force of Leninism, its revolutionary spirit. That is why we say: Lenin is with us.

Lenin was great as a thinker, as a theoretician. But to say this is far from saying all. Lenin combined revolutionary thought and revolutionary deeds. He founded the Bolshevik Party, the party of communists who thought alike, and which, following the Marxist-Leninist reaching, led our people to world-historic achievements. It has long been recognized that truly historic personalities enjoy a kind of power over time. The decades pass, the centuries pass, but the role of such people in history stands out all the more clearly, in greater relief and their effect on the fate of mankind becomes more profound.

Among such large-scale personalities Lenin, the great son of Russia, occupies a special, one might say, a unique place. Lenin was an unusually gifted person, a genius in the full meaning of the word. Lenin was striking for the richness of his creative individuality; this is visible in everything, in his character, thought and political activity, in the extent and diversity of his interests, the unique combination of the qualities of thinker and professional revolutionary.

Lenin's brilliant intellect embraced the best achievements of world culture and gave a powerful impulse to the all-round development of Marxism. His ardent heart beat in unison with the hearts of millions and millions of the oppressed yearning for freedom and justice, and Lenin's will directed all of his knowledge, all the hatred for exploiters toward a single aim, to demolish and destroy the old world and to build a new world, a world of free labor.

Lenin and the party he created carried out this titanic feat. With the name of Lenin, with his teaching, with his fervent and all-absorbing activity as revolutionary is linked the epoch-making period in the history of social relations, the Great October Socialist Revolution. With the name and teaching of Lenin is linked the whole history of our socialist homeland. Lenin was with us in the seething years of the first 5-year plans. Lenin was with us in the battles of the Great Patriotic War. Lenin is with us now when the peoples of the Soviet Union have reached new historical frontiers and are solving in practice the tasks of the construction of communism.

Comrade Brezhnev stated these accurate and weighty words about Lenin. [applause] Vladimir Ilich was fated to live not a full 54 years--but what years these were. Prisons, exile, that devilishly difficult--as he put it himself--time of emigration, bitterness, defeats and the unceasing struggle, the unceasing work for revolution and victory. Finally, the revolution was victorious. Lenin was the leader of the first socialist state, and again, a period of the most severe tests--the civil war, intervention and blockade, ruin, sniping, inhuman tension and inhuman effort. Not in vain is it stated that a great aim gives rise to great energy.

Through all the difficulties and obstacles, throughout the whole of his life, Lenin believed in the inevitable liberation of the proletariat. Lenin knew well the thoughts, feelings and aspirations of the people. It is impossible not to imagine Vladimir Ilich in constant contact with people--his party comrades in arms--and the masses. And this was not just because it was required of him by his main profession, the profession of a proletarian revolutionary, and by politics. This stemmed from the very nature of Vladimir Ilich. A social man, lively and sincere, who valued friendship and consideration for man, who was finely attuned to his interlocutor with no vanity, no sort of intoxication with his own importance, and no sort of posing. It is such that Lenin is remembered by his countemporaries, his friends and even his enemies. And this is how he was, a true people's leader of the broadest movement of the people in history. [applause]

The immense legacy that Lenin left for us is above all, our state--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; it is our party, hardened in struggle--the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; and it is the theory and methodology of the revolutionary reshaping of society, tried and tested by time. The legacy of Lenin has had and is still having a huge effect on the whole world and on the whole epoch in which we are living. Look at the present alignment of world forces, at the main contradictions in the world, at the main problems of the liberation struggle. In their roots and in their sources they go back to those unforgettable years when Lenin and the followers of Lenin drive the first breach in the worldwide system of imperialist exploitation. More than 6 decades have passed since then. The making of a new world has progressed by difficult, at times tortuous paths, but the revolutionary wind of Lenin's ideas continue to fill the sails of socialist progress. And here lie the hopes of mankind.

Comrades! Less than 2 months separate us from the 26th CPSU Congress. Its historic significance will undoubtedly be felt still more in the realization of the plans laid down by the party, but there is already every reason to say that, by developing the strategic line of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, the 26th congress gave clear answers to the fundamental questions facing our society and our peoples on the threshold of the eighties.

Lenin always emphasized the need for a realistic, considered and an innovatory approach to the problems of socialist construction. He bequeathed to us loyalty to the revolutionary theory of Marx, which, in Lenin's words, provides the opportunity for a fearless foresight into the future bold, practical activity directed toward its implementation. It was precisely this Leninist approach to theory and practice which determined the atmosphere of the 26th congress and the nature of the conclusions made at it.

In a profound Leninist manner the congress set down and examined vital economic and sociopolitical problems of advanced socialism, of a natural historically prolonged stage on the road to communism. In this way the congress of Soviet communists made a vital contribution to Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of communist construction, and provided a reliable reference point for many years to come.

The party will be guided by this in all its work. The preparation of the new edition of the party program will be made with this guidance taken into account. The 26th congress continued the line toward a more profound turn of the economy toward diverse tasks connected with improving the prosperity of the Soviet people. Specific concern about specific people and their needs and requirements, the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report said, is the beginning and end point of the party's economic policy.

This principled aim is embodied in the program now being worked out and aimed at--the development of the production of consumer goods and services. As you know, the current 5-year plan envisages a certain speeding up in the rates of development of Group B industries. And this is not just a matter of shifting the stress, not a mechanical redistribution of funds and resources. The essence of the matter is the necessity--if one may say so--to bring up the reserves [podtyanut tyly] and, without stopping, to continue moving forward in all directions of communist construction.

The party attaches primary importance to working out and implementing a special foodstuffs program to ensure in the shortest possible period the uninterrupted supply of foodstuffs to the population, and this is the task that has now been set. And the main means of achieving this is the all-round development of agricultural production, of all branches of the agro-industrial complex. It is necessary to link agriculture more closely with the branches engaged in storing and processing agricultural output, and also with trade. In other words, it is necessary not only to increase the production of agricultural products, but to make sure that every kilogram of grain, meat, vegetables and fruit should reach the consumer without loss. This is an important and sizeable task. People's requirements are constantly growing. However, not everything can be achieved at once. In every piece of work something can be corrected or finished off better. It is quite clear that the fulfillment of the food program demands particular attention, persistency and purposefulness. It demands that any manifestations of irresponsibility, slackness, lack of communications between different departments and wastefulness, be overcome as soon as possible, and a bolder search made for new, untrodden paths.

Naturally, comrades, the improvement of people's prosperity must be based on a stable economic foundation, on the balanced growth of all branches of the national economy. The whole art of management and politics, as Lenin taught, consists in taking into account and knowing in good time where to concentrate one's main efforts and attention.

Following Lenin's methodology, the 26th CPSU Congress called on the party and the Soviet people to concentrate their main efforts and attention on the intensification of social production, improving the efficiency and quality of work and accelerating scientific and technical progress. To complete the changeover to a predominantly intensive path of development--that is the call of the times. Maximum results with minimal costs is what we are striving for. That is the point of the slogan "The Economy Must Be Economical," which was proclaimed at the congress. What is needed is a more assiduous approach to management, calling for the breaking of many earlier-formed habits and stereotypes, and of a decisive break with thinking and practice which are geared above all to quantitative indices, while underestimating qualitative indices.

What is needed is for every section of the economic mechanism and for the economic mechanism as a whole to function rhythmically, in coordination and without interruption. That is one of the chief aims of the party's economic policy for the forthcoming period.

Comrades! The development of the economy in conditions of mature socialism is inconceivable without the further improvement of democracy and the improvement of the awareness and initiative of working people, in a word, without everything which is called the socio-political and spiritual progress of society. The recent congress approved "The Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for the Years 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." The very title of this document, comrades, is symbolic. It underlines the fact that economic issues are viewed as very closely connected with tasks of a social nature. The party sees the country's future not only in the growth of economic and scientific-technical potential, in increasing the properity of the Soviet people. Of no lesser importance is the task of further developing the social-class and national structure of society.

In the conditions of mature socialism, processes of a vast sociopolitical significance are taking place. The social homogeneity of Soviet society is growing; the working class, peasants and intelligentsia are drawing closer; so are all nations and ethnic groups. The Soviet all-people's statehood is developing and growing stronger.

At the congress, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev put forward an important theoretical thesis: The establishment of a classless structure of society will, mainly and fundamentally, take place within the historical framework of mature socialism. This conclusion, comrades, is binding in many respects. It clearly shows the direction in which the social policy of the party in the next years should be aimed. It is directed toward the accelerated construction of housing and buildings of cultural and consumer significance, especially in sparsely populated regions; at the curtailment of heavy physical labor which requires low qualifications; and at raising earnings. All these problems--and they directly concern millions and millions of people--are regarded by the party as problems of state, and they must be approached in this spirit.

Changes in the sphere of socialism are directly linked to political attunement [nastroyka]. The Soviet political system, in which, under the leadership of the party, a most active part is played by the trade unions, Komsomol and other workers associations, makes it possible to take into account and coordinate the interests of the development of social groups, to tie them to the interests of society as a whole, to the tasks of the building of communism. And it stands to reason that the Soviet political system really involves more and more significant masses of workers in the day-to-day running of public affairs. Our strength, at that, is the guarantee of our future successes.

The CPSU Central Committee report ties the basic tasks of economic and social policy to the formation of the new man, to the comprehensive development of personality. A bright and distinguishing feature of this document and of the decisions of the 26th congress is that they are full of problems which directly concern the workers, and way in which the ideas and resolutions of the congress speak to everyman, to his interests, thoughts and emotions.

The humane aims and policy of the party are inseparable from the irreconcilable fight against anything that hinders Soviet people from living in a peaceful and dignified way and to work with success.

It is necessary to use all organizational, financial and juridical means, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, to completely seal up all possibilities for idleness, bribery and speculation, for obtaining income without labor, for any encroachments on socialist property. The CPSU Central Committee expresses the conviction that all our party committees, all state and public organizations, will be guided by these instructions in their practical affairs. [applause]

Touching on these far from simple questions, the congress pointed out that their solution, and the formation of the new man as a whole, must rest on a firm foundation of socio-economic policy. If negative phenomena are attributed solely to vestiges of the past in the consciousness of people, those faults whose causes should be sought in present-day practice will, in the miscalculations of specific people, remain outside the field of vision. Here, a discrepancy may arise between education by word and education by life. We cannot permit this. The congress demanded that ideological and political educative work should be reinforced everywhere by giving attention to people, to the conditions of their work and everyday life. For the sake of production or under any other pretext, concern for the needs of people is pushed into the background; as a result, not only will the people suffer, but production will suffer, too. The Leninist approach to the matter, combining concern for and trust in man with high exactingness--this is how the party acts, in its spirit and all its contents. The congress aimed at revealing the best qualities of each man, at giving room for initiative, enhancing the worth of conscientious labor. How man is and how he works--thus shall our society be. The party based itself on this Leninist thought and continues to do so. [applause]

One can say quite definitely that the congress decisions and its ideas are approved by not only communists, but by all working people of our country. These decisions have already begun to [be] implemented. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have determined specific steps for the development of a number of industries and power engineering, additional measures to improve agriculture of the Non-Chernozem Zone and Central Chernozem Region of the RSFSR have been drafted and are being implemented; the rights of Soviets in economic construction have been expanded; the minimum level of pension for blue and white collar workers and collective farmers is being raised, and assistance for women with children is increasing. Precongress all-union socialist competition with the slogan "Work Efficiently and With High Quality" is gathering force.

The results of development of the national economy in the first quarter of the current year were recently summed up. On the whole they are not bad. The country's industry overfulfilled the plan for total volume of output, increase in labor productivity, and production of the most important products. A noteworthy contribution to the implementation of the 26th congress decisions is being made by communists and all working people of Moscow, a city which is unbreakably connected with Lenin. It is from there that Lenin led the party and the country in the first most difficult years of Soviet power. It is there that Lenin visited factories and works on many occasions, talked with workers and spoke before them. Lenin expressed the hope that the Moscow proletariat would serve as an example which would be followed by workers of other cities. And today's Muscovites, the Moscow party organization, true to Lenin's directive, are in the foremost ranks of builders of communism. [applause]

The all-union Leninist subbotnik was a true festival of labor. Taking into account the opinions of the working people themselves, it has been decided to put the funds earned by the subbotnik into further improvement of care for the mother and child, in particular, into construction of maternity homes and children's preschool institutions, and also into medical aid for veterans of war and labor.

No doubt all those who participated in the subbotnik will agree with such a designation. [applause]

Comrades! Of enormous theoretical and practical significance is the basic political document of the 26th party congress, the review report of the CPSU Central Committee, which was delivered at the congress by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. It is a model of a realistic, balanced and at the same time boldly innovative approach to every problem of our development. The Central Committee review report and the congress decisions are raising creative work (?in the minds) of all Soviet people. The CPSU Central Committee receives many letters giving a high assessment of the results of the congress. These letters are imbued with faith in the wisdom of the party and they express gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, its general secretary. The writers of these letters refer again and again to Leonid Ilich's books, "Malaya Zemlya", "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands". They see them not merely as reminiscences, but above all as a living, profound and honest discussion of the lessons of the past, which have a direct bearing on our affairs today and tomorrow. They see them as an example of the life and activity of a communist in the Leninist mold. [applause]

A loyal son of his people and his party, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--both in the war years and in peacetime--was always where a Leninist communist should be: where it was most difficult, where the key problems of the life of the country were being solved. All who work beside Comrade Brezhnev know that his good disposition is inseparable from a high degree of exactingness and sense of principle, that his ability to think out each problem carefully is linked with a rare persistence in the implementation of party decisions. He, like no one else, is able to rally and organise people to perform the most complex tasks. It is good fortune, comrades, that in our difficult age it is Leonid Ilich Brezhnev who represents our country's interests on the world arena, that he represents them worthily and firmly. [applause]

In the eyes of all honorable people of the world, the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and his work symbolize the policy of peace and social progress, the policy which had as its source the great Lenin. [applause] In step with Lenin, acting in a Leninist way, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will continue to be true to this one and only correct policy, and will steadfastly progress on the path of communist construction. [applause]

Comrades! In 1918, when the young Soviet Republic was less than 1 year old, Lenin wrote with legitimate pride: We, as a socialist republic, even though tormented and robbed by the imperialists, have kept out of the imperialist war, and have raised the banner of peace, the banner of socialism, before the whole world. And Soviet communists have always held this banner high, whatever challenges have been thrown at us, whatever trials have been unleashed upon us. The 26th CPSU Congress showed once again that the foreign policy of Lenin's party is confidently continuing to keep in step with this Leninist course. [applause]

As we know, the beginning of the eighties was marked by serious complications of the international situation. The policy of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, threatens to strike out much of that which it was possible to attain in the seventies along the path of the relaxation of tension. Working up the arms race, NATO's militaristic circles are striving to undermine the military-strategic equilibrium which has formed between socialism and capitalism, to change the balance of forces in the world arena to their advantage. Here, active use is made of current Chinese foreign policy, which is hostile to the cause of peace. As a result, serious obstacles have arisen on the path of detente. The military danger, which was somewhat reduced in the middle of the last decade, has grown again.

For this reason, the intense attention with which the 26th congress of our party was awaited is understandable; would we permit ourselves to be provoked? What will Moscow say? How will it respond to Washington's challenging declarations and actions? This is what was being thought about and disputed abroad on the eve of the congress. Now there is nothing to dispute. The 26th CPSU Congress came out with an extensive, constructive program for consolidating international security. The maintenance of detente, curbing the arms race and strengthening peace are in accordance with the interests of all peoples. Any nuclear confrontation would bring mankind incalculable calamities. It must not be permitted.

Such is the essence of the CPSU's approach to the most burning issue of modern times, the question of war and peace. Never before has weaponry with such a monstrous destructive force been stockpiled at such a headlong rate. Never before have attempts to make use of it to resolve disputes or conflicts carried such a threat to the whole civilization, or even to life in our world. Hence the indisputable conclusion: It is criminal to look upon nuclear war as a rational, almost legitimate continuation of policy. Today, any responsible state figure must recognize that putting hopes on force, on the use of nuclear missile weapons, places the future of mankind in doubt.

However, unfortunately, the statements and actions of certain politicians on both sides of the Atlantic show that they do not understand, or do not want to understand, this. Moreover, arguing about so-called limited nuclear war, in small doses [dosirovannyy], they are striving to accustom people to the thought of the permissibility and acceptability of nuclear missile confrontation. That, comrades, is why it is so important that the truth about the ruinous consequences of a thermonuclear conflict should be realized to the full by all peoples.

Proceeding from this, the 26th CPSU Congress approved the proposal to create an authoritative international committee comprising the most prominent scientists from various countries which would demonstrate the absolute need of averting a nuclear catastrophe.

Evaluating the congress' foreign policy program as a whole, one cannot but see that the CPSU line in international affairs is not subject to short-term fluctuations and it is not subordinated to some narrowly egoistic aims. It is not directed against any people or state. It is directed against war, against the forces of militarism and neocolonialism. It is directed at ensuring peace and at normalizing the whole situation in the international arena.

At present, our program is under discussion in parliaments, within governments, parties and the world public. In this connection I would like to take a few moments to discuss the moratorium on deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missiles. A great deal of nonsense has been talked in the West about this proposal. And yet, it would appear, everything is clear here. If you want to conduct talks on banning arms, if you want to do it sincerely and with success in mind, then would it not be better to freeze--at least for the duration of the talks--the existing level of armaments? The problem of curtailing nuclear armaments in Europe was illuminated with great clarity in Comrade Brezhnev's recent speech in Prague. The sense of the Soviet position is--without disturbing the prevailing approximate military balance in the European Continent--to strive, step by step, for reducing its level.

It is well known that the Soviet Union proposed widening the zone of the application of confidence-building measures in Europe and then reaching agreement on extending confidence-building measures in the Far East. It is true that Beijing quickly called our proposals propaganda, but the problem of improving the situation in this vast and uneasy zone remains, and anyone who is striving for security cannot refuse to seek ways to solve it.

I would like to touch upon another important question. The United States stubbornly asserts that talks on certain specific questions must be linked with the whole gamut of international problems. The previous American administration linked everything with a spurious concern for human rights.

Now there is a new linkage. And what is the purpose of this? Well, to avoid, for example, talks on limiting strategic arms, to intensify conflict situations, and to interfere directly or indirectly in the internal affairs of other countries. Isn't this shown by the policy of the Reagan administration regarding El Salvador, or by the provocations against independent and nonaligned Afghanistan?

Or take the hullabaloo about socialist Poland. Certain figures in the West on the one hand make the prospects for detente dependent on the development of events in that country and on the other hand, try to destabilize the situation in Poland and to make it more difficult to overcome the crisis period. This is a hypocritical and adventurist position. The Polish communists and Polish working people have built a strong and independent socialist homeland and they will not give up their achievements.

I would like to remind you that People's Poland has loyal friends on whom it can rely.

In its attempts to obtain a radical improvement in the international atmosphere and in putting forward specific initiatives, the Soviet Union does not set ultimatums. The USSR does not at all wish to say "this way or no other." The Soviet proposals are proposals for talks, for dialogue during which there can and should be discussion of any initiatives as long as they promote the settlement of topical international tasks.

The Soviet Union is ready for such a dialogue at all levels both within the framework of bilateral relations with the United States, France, the FRG and other countries, and within the framework of the UN Security Council, and, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed recently, we do not set any preliminary conditions on this. Regarding attempts by certain Western circles to use threatening language in talking to us and their dangerous balancing on the edge of detente and cold war, our party firmly declares: We shall not allow anybody to encroach upon the legitimate interests of our country and our allies. [applause]

Acting persistently in the interests of improving international relations, the Soviet Union is not reducing its vigilance. The 26th congress quite categorically [opredelennd] stated this position: A firm shield is needed for the peaceful life of the Soviet people and its friends, and such a shield we have in the valiant Soviet Armed Forces, and the allied armies of the member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty. [applause]

The realization of the Soviet peace program is planned over a good number of years, but our program is essentially already carrying out very important work. It prompts many governments to repeatedly reassess their stand on acute international questions. It serves as an impetus for the activation of broad democratic antiwar forces, adhering to different political orientations. It instills in people a certainty that there is a real way out of the heated [nakalennyy] situation. In unity with forces struggling for peace, with the struggle of peoples for social progress, Lenin saw a real opportunity to erect a firm barrier against the imperialist policy of wars, plunder and force. This approach still serves as the main guideline for our party in international affairs today.

Our party organically links its policy of peace with support of right and the cause of freedom, democracy and national independence. But no one will ever be able to say, will be able to prove, that the might of the Soviet Union, that the help of the Soviet Union to other countries, to other peoples, is following some sort of selffish goal. Such instances do not exist, but there are other facts: Soviet specialists are bringing knowledge to people whom capitalism consigned to spiritual darkness. Where poverty reigned, industrial and agrarian centers are being born with our help. Peoples who come up against the powerful pressure of imperialism are helped by our support to protect their independence. We have the right to be proud of this internationalist, Leninist, policy and we are proud of it. [applause]

In an interview with the American journalist (?Louisa Brayned), Lenin said: America (?gains) nothing from the [word indistinct] policy [words indistinct] to refuse to have anything to do with us for the reason that it doesn't like our government. These words have been tested by time. This is an unproductive activity, to build a policy divorced from reality. It can only lead the cause of international dialogue and cooperation into a dangerous defile. Even though they make fantastic declarations about the aspirations of the USSR to achieve world dominance, to create a world communist government, and the ridiculous hullabaloo about international terrorism behind which the Soviet Union allegedly stands, in actual fact its organizers want to hide their own intrigue of mounting an offensive against the national liberation forces. The Soviet Union has come out firmly for the recognition of generally accepted international norms. It is precisely for this reason that we do not recognize anyone's right to teach lessons to other peoples, the right to crush their will for freedom, whether it be in Asia, Africa, Latin America, or any corner of the world.

We reject a code of behavior which would throw mankind back into a long past age, when the diktat of the imperialists, blackmail and discrimination against the weak by the strong, held undivided sway in international relations. Socialist progress cannot be stopped or reversed. [applause]

In putting forward the program of peace for the eighties, the CPSU is determined to continue strengthening the fraternal alliance of the socialist countries. Our party will strengthen the international unity of the world communist movement, widen and deepen the bonds of comradely cooperation with all Marxist-Leninist parties. Joint action with them in the struggle against the arms' race, and for peace and social progress, serves the peaceful future of mankind.

The Soviet Union has been and will continue to be a loyal friend of all peoples who, in the struggle with imperialism and forces of the past, are laying their own path to a just life. [applause]

It is difficult to establish peace by working separately, but it can be done through a true world coalition of active forces. Such a coalition is not utopia. It is called into being by the urgent demand of the peoples to join together in the name of peaceful goals, to eliminate together the threat of a thermonuclear conflict. Our country is ready for broad and constructive cooperation with the countries of the other social system, and with all who intend to sincerely work in the name of a firm, just and democratic peace.

Comrades! Twenty years ago, man, for the first time, overcame the force of terrestrial gravity. For the first time a son of the earth saw our planet from the heights of outer space. He was Yuriy Gagarin, our fellow countryman, the pride of all mankind. With the start of the space age it was not only the horizons of knowledge which were extended; there was an even more acute feeling that the earth is our common home and it must be protected together, by everyone. The homeland of Lenin, the home of Gagarin, is striving to ensure that the immeasurable possibilities of man's wisdom are fully drawn toward this noble cause. [applause]

The 26th CPSU Congress reaffirmed with complete authority that the will of the Soviet people for peace and their adherence to the ideals of freedom are unshakeable. [applause]

Comrades! At the center of the creative work which got underway following the 26th congress--absorbing and difficult work--stands the party of communists, the party of Lenin.

The party does not see its role as the leading and directing force in society as a privilege. It is not granted to it by some sort of decree. It has been won in the selfless struggle for the happiness of the people of labor. And communists fully understand that authority and influence are not given for all time. Each day, by each of its decisions, the party must confirm its right--the right to lead society--and the CPSU is doing this successfully. [applause] The party is attracting into its ranks the best representatives of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia. It is accumulating the experience that has been amassed by society, and its spiritual energy, and is translating into terms of specific policy the interests, aspirations and hopes of the people.

This is precisely why the party of Lenin is capable of being the main motive force, the collective leader of communist construction. This was once more confirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress. [applause]

The congress worked out the strategic line, but of course, it did not set as its task anticipating answers to the thousands and thousands of specific questions which crop up in practical work. To find such answers is the duty and the obligation of the party organization at all levels. Party aktivs on the results of the 26th congress have just been held. And it is very good that an energetic search was pursued at these aktivs for rational and effective decisions; not general decisions but ones that apply to the special features of a given area and given industry. This is the shape that should be taken by the approval of the decisions of the congress--an approval in deed.

Of major significance for the fulfillment of our plans and for the life of the country is the Leninist style of work throughout all the links of the party, state and economic apparatus. Both from their own experience and from the experience of others, Soviet communists know that any divergence from Leninist norms has to be paid for at a high price.

Of all Leninist requirements, virtually the most important is to increase and to deepen links with the masses. In these links lies the source of the strength and influence of the party. They are an unfailing opportunity to find and support that which is new. They warn of inaccurate and mistaken steps. These links are the foremost premise for the adoption of correct decisions.

Along many channels the party is tuned in to the concerns and the thoughts of people with the use of open party gatherings, speeches of communists to the working people, letters to the party committee and the discussion by the people of the major party and state documents.

One can say with complete justification that the party feels the pulse of national life very well and the party is striving to renew constantly its links with the masses to make these links, as they say, superconducting, so that they react sensitively to changes and to new phenomena arising in society. There is a lively flow of thoughts from the party to the masses and from the masses to the party.

Lenin devoted much thought to the party which has become a ruling party. He insistently warned communists against becoming conceited. He taught that the party's attitude to its own mistakes was one of the most important criteria of its seriousness, its ability to carry out in practice its obligations to its class, the working people. Pride in one's successes should not lead to mental laziness; enthusiasm in work should be combined with uneasy feelings of dissatisfaction. Self-criticism, Lenin noted, is undoubtedly essential for every lively and vital party. There is nothing more unworthy than self-satisfied optimism. A critical and self-critical approach to matters is an essential measure against stagnation, a guarantee of movement forward. In the country explanations are continuing of the resolutions of the 26th congress. On the whole this is being conducted quite well. But it must be confessed, comrades, that at times party and economic officials, and thereafter the journalists, prefer to talk about successes and achievements. Mostly they mention the problems and difficulties which worry people only in passing and casually. But in life the good exists alongside the bad, the joyful alongside the sad; alongside the success there are the failures.

Honesty is a party feature. It is worthwile to recall here the words spoken by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev: It is very important that propaganda should not avoid acute themes, that it should not fear to touch upon so-called difficult questions. Our achievements, our victories, Comrades, will not be taken away from us by anyone. But also, the difficulties and complications will not be overcome for us by anyone. The Leninist style in work is inseparable from constant concern for the development of internal party democracy.

The voice of every communist must be heard loudly in all party organizations. In all elections to party organs the role of every member of the bureau or party committee must be felt effectively. It is precisely joint, close work which succeeds in finding the best decisions. And the authority of a leader of any rank cannot but profit when he knows how to listen to different points of view, even if they do not coincide with his own. [applause]

In working out the science of the political leadership or society, Lenin paid particular attention to questions of organization. In economic, constructional and particularly organizational activity, he said, nothing can be done in a single burst, a single charge, of enthusiasm. Only lengthy, organizational work designed for a period of years is able to bring us to a real victory. This is what Vladimir Ilich said in 1920.

Successful organizational work presupposes an organic conbination of competence, purposefulness, ability and initiative. Organizational work is the opposite of blatant high-handed administration, fuss and haste and substitutes efficiency for sterile paperwork. And of course the organization of things in a Leninist way is inconceivable without strict discipline. If we are to conscientously teach discipline to workers and peasants then we are obliged to start with ourselves, Lenin said. Success is ensured by the correct selection of people and by checking what has been done. It would seem that it really is not difficult to obey this demand of Lenin's, but unfortunately sometimes everything turns out differently. It happens that resolutions which have been adopted evaporate into thin air, as it were, and are followed by more and more resolutions copying the first ones. But these resolutions are not adopted for people to admire them, as Lenin said. The monitoring of fulfillment, comrades, must not be reduced merely to a dispassionate registration of successes and failures. To be strictly objective and unprejudiced, it must contain carefully weighed recommendations on how best to organize the work. Then it is a real check. Then it really is something, and not just a semblance of something.

There are now 17.5 million communists in the party's ranks. This is a great force, comrades, a true well of talented cadres, working selflessly in the most varied sectors of communist construction. The party's prestige is immense; it must be protected and multiplied. That is why, in the light of the instructions of the 26th congress, the Central Committee is stepping up its exactingness toward cadres at all levels, is persistently improving the standard of the work of the party apparatus and ensuring a flow of fresh forces into it; and, undoubtedly, the party makes strict demands on those who fail to fulfill the party's decisions, those who react irresponsibly toward the job they are given, and those who abuse their public and official position and infringe upon party ethics.

The Soviet people, comrades, and our foreign friends affectionately call our communist party the party of Lenin, the Leninist party. The 26th CPSU Congress again and again convincingly showed that all party life, the style and methods of party leadership, are built on Leninist principles in our country. Marxism-Leninism is the creative foundation of the party's organizational, political and theoretical work and all Soviet public life. [applause]

The experience of the revolutionary struggle and the experience of socialist and communist construction teaches us to come out resolutely against dogmatism, ossification of thought, and against thoughtless application of readymade plans and patterns. Marxism, Leninism emphasized, is not a dogma but a guidance toward action. Leninism is not a dogma, but a guidance toward action, Lenin's pupils say. To be true to Lenin means to be imbued with the creative principle which permeated the historic and practical work of the founder of our party.

To be true to Lenin means to resolutely struggle against any attempts at distortion of our revolutionary teaching either from the right or from the left. Life is a rushing flow, comrades! In place of the problems already solved, new ones arise, awaiting a solution, and that which was true yesterday may not be true tomorrow.

Hence there ensues the need to notice in good time, to catch new phenomena and processes, to analyze and generalize them, to provide new theoretical landmarks for practice. This was just what Lenin himself did. This was what he taught the party, the attacking vanguard of the working class. In the struggle to create and strengthen such a party, a revolutionary party of a new type, all the facets of Lenin as an organizer and leader of the liberation movement and of the Russian and world proletariat were most fully revealed.

Again and again, with full justification, we say: In the deeds, the achievements of the party, Lenin's genius continues to live and conquer. [applause]

Comrades! Membership of Lenin's party is both a great honor and a great responsibility. Creative fire, unity of word and deed, full scope for initiative and unconditional discipline in implementing decisions taken, exactingness and at the same time trust and sensitivity--these are Lenin's behests for the whole party and for each communist. And our party and Central Committee preserve Lenin's traditions as sacred. This is the meaning of concern for the Leninist style of work. This is the meaning of fidelity to Lenin's behests, which the CPSU will always follow. [applause]

Comrades! On marking the 111th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich's birth, we return again and again to the historic significance of Leninism. Leninism has to its credit the building of a socialist society and the transition to the building of communism in the Soviet Union, the formation and growth of the world system of socialism. The unswerving growth of the workers' and communist movement, which considerably changes the situation in the very citadels of capitalism, is connected with Lenin's revolutionary teaching.

The force and influence of Lenin's ideas appeared in the struggle against the colonial empires and became part of the historical activity of many previously downtrodden and oppressed peoples.

Communists are not inclined to simplify and idealize the world situation. Capitalism is still strong. Using the methods of neocolonialism and relying on a network of international monopolies, the main centers of capitalism continue to exploit the majority of countries in the third world. The prospect of imperialist pressure, of social conflicts, of struggle between various national and religious groups, is seriously destabilizing the situation in many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Global problems are becoming aggravated, including problems engendered by the scientific and technical revolution which is taking place in a disunited, socially heterogeneous world.

Such are the realities of our time; complex, contradictory, and permeated with the clash between the old and the new. And in this struggle we are, of course, on the side of the new. We are convinced that the world can and must be better. And we communists and Leninists are trying to achieve its improvement. [applause]

Lenin's thought about the fact that all nations will arrive at socialism but that each will arrive at it by its own path, has been and remains a guiding star for the growing social transformation of the world. At the 26th congress, listening to the speeches of the representatives of revolutionary forces, we all became convinced again and again of how much is given by the ability to use Lenin's theoretic legacies, to adopt Lenin's methodology in the choice of forms and means of struggle in specific and various political situations. There truly is huge scope for the historic creativity and historic activities of the masses.

Of course, not everywhere and always do ideas about socialism correspond to Leninist criteria. But the universal diffusion of socialist ideas and ideals shows that capitalism has become discredited. Peoples are looking for another path, which means that sooner or later they will come to scientific socialism, they will come to Marx and Lenin. [applause]

Today, the desire for social progress is inseparable from the struggle for a stable peace throughout the world. That is why the Leninist idea of peaceful coexistence remains the cornerstone of the foreign policy of socialism, the demand of all democratic peace-loving forces. To withdraw from the dangerous brink and to eliminate the threat of a nuclear missile catastrophe--that is what peoples demand. And we, Leninists, shall do all we can to save the future of mankind. [applause]

In paving the way for social progress, the noble and humane mission of Leninism is to promote the strengthening of peace and to rally and unite the working people in the struggle for this great aim. Leninism is a symbol of the renewal of life. The whole of contemporary world development is advancing along the channel of the conclusions and forecasts of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The 26th congress once again reaffirmed the unshakable readiness of our party and our people to follow Lenin's behests, to safeguard and multiply the historic gains of the Great October. [applause]

Long live Leninism, the banner of the liberation struggle of the working people of all countries! [applause]

Long live the Leninist policy of peace and friendship among peoples! [applause]

Glory to the CPSU, the party of Lenin and Leninists! [applause]

Glory to the Soviet people, the builders of communism, followers of the great Leninist cause! [prolonged applause]

GRISHIN ATTENDS CEREMONY AT LENIN MAUSOLEUM

LD221054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] In an endless human torrent through Red Square, representatives of the working people of Moscow have visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum and laid wreaths.

Taking part in the wreath-laying ceremony were Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom; secretaries and members of the Bureau of the Moscow City Committee and the Moscow Oblast Committee of the CPSU Central Committee.

ROMANOV COMMEMORATES V.I. LENIN ANNIVERSARY

LD221312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1106 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Summary] One of the most sacred relics in Leningrad is the Smolnyy, the headquarters of the October Revolution. A monument to Lenin was unveiled here in 1927.

"Today, the birthday of Vladimir Ilich, flowers were laid at this monument by Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom; veterans of the revolution and representatives of the worker's collectives."

ARKHIPOV, ALIYEV ADDRESS AZERBAIJAN AWARD MEETING

WA230800 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 22 Mar 81 pp 1-3

[Report on proceedings at Azerbaijan award ceremony]

[Excerpts] The 10th Five-Year Plan was marked by outstanding successes in the illustrious annals of Soviet Azerbaijan. The achievements of the republic's working people were valued highly by the party and the government. For the results of all-union socialist competition in 1980 and the entire 5-year plan the Azerbaijan SSR was awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner for the 11th year in succession. A meeting of the republic's party, soviet, union, Komsomol and economic aktiv in conjunction with representatives of working people's collectives held on 21 March in the Palace imeni V.I. Lenin was devoted to presentation of the high award.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, I.V. Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, K.M. Bagirov, O.A. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, V.A. Guseynov, I.A. Mamedov, F.E. Musayev, Yu.N. Pugachev, G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev, K.A. Khalilov and Z.M. Yusifzade, members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, B.S. Kevorkov, R.E. Mekhtiyev, D.M. Muslimzade, K.N. Ragimov, L.Kh. Rasulova and G.Sh.Efendiyev, candidates of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, G.A. Andronikashvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, K.L. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, and M.M. Mollayeva, secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, the leaders of delegations of the fraternal republics, USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut V.I. Sevast'yanov, twice hero of the Soviet Union, production frontrunners, science and culture figures and party, soviet, union and Komsomol workers of the republic constituted the meeting's presidium.

The meeting was opened by G.N. Seidov, chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers.

The solemn melodies of the USSR and AzSSR national anthems were played.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected honorary presidium with great enthusiasm.

The floor was given I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who was warmly greeted by those assembled.

Dear Comrades!

Having examined the results of all-union socialist competition for an increase in production efficiency and work quality and the successful fulfillment of the State Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1980 and the 10th Five-Year Plan, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee recognized the AzSSR as being among the competition's winners and awarded it the Challenge Red Banner (stormy, prolonged applause).

Permit me, as instructed by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, to warmly congratulate you, dear comrades, and, through you, all working people of sunny Azerbaijan on the successes and the high evaluation of your labor (stormy applause).

Permit me also to perform a pleasant assignment: conveying to you and, through you, to all workers, kolkhoz members and the laboring intelligentsia of the AzSSR the warmest congratulations and wishes for happiness, health and new labor successes from Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium (stormy, long-lasting applause. All rise).

The party and government valued highly the selfless heroic labor of the workers of all sectors of Azerbaijan's economy, which is also recognition of the great organizing and mass-political work of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers and the city and rayon party, soviet, union and Komsomol organizations for fulfillment of the plan quotas and socialist pledges adopted by the republic's working people. "The Azerbaijan Communist Party's activity to mobilize the working people for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan quotas merits positive evaluation," L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress (stormy applause).

Comrades! Our party's 26th congress, which was an event of tremendous importance not only in the life of the Soviet people but which was also of world-historical significance, ended recently.

The CPSU Central Committee Report delivered by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the report of Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, "Basic Guidelines of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990" and the speeches of the congress delegates and guests appraised highly the Soviet people's far-reaching achievements in all areas of the creation of communism's material-technical base, the increase in the national wealth and the strengthening of our motherland's defense capability. An important step forward was taken in the 10th Five-Year Plan in the implementation of our party's economic strategy, which is geared to a constant upsurge in the efficiency and quality of all our work and a further rise in the Soviet people's well-being.

The international positions of the Soviet Union were consolidated and its authority as the standard-bearer of peace, social progress and democracy grew even more in this period (applause).

Soviet people connect all their accomplishments with the strength of the indestructible alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia, the constantly strengthening friendship of the USSR peoples and the wise leadership of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee and Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev (stormy applause).

Comrades! The working people of the AzSSR are making a worthy contribution to the development of our country's economy. Implementing the historic decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the 29th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress and guided by the propositions and conclusions contained in the works and speeches of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev on questions of the party's economic policy, the AzSSR working people have scored big successes in economic and social development (applause).

Thanks to the broad sweep of socialist competition in honor of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 60th anniversary of the republic and the Azerbaijan Communist Party, the republic's working people fulfilled the 10th Five-Year Plan for the production of industrial output in 4 years 2 and one-half months and for the production of agricultural products in 4 years (applause). This, comrades, is a splendid labor victory of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia of the republic which has deservedly been appraised highly by the party and government--the award to the AzSSR of a third Order of Lenin (stormy, prolonged applause). The republic's working people were congratulated warmly and cordially on the outstanding success in the 10th Five-Year Plan by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium (applause).

The republic occupies an important place in the production of petroleum products, petroleum equipment, steel pipes, nonferrous metals, synthetic rubber, electric engines, mineral fertilizers and a number of consumer goods.

The fact that machine building and metal working, primarily their progressive and labor-consuming sectors such as radio engineering and electronics, have been developed

particularly intensively in the republic is very important. The successes in industry are a consequence of the accelerated introduction of the achievements of science and the intensification of production and its increased efficiency.

Good indicators in socialist competition were achieved by agricultural workers. Responding in deeds to the concern and constant attention of our party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government for a further increase in the efficiency of agricultural production and work quality, Azerbaijan's workers, despite the difficult weather conditions, secured a record harvest of cotton, grapes, fruit, melon crops, tea leaf and potatoes and a good harvest of grain, vegetables and other agricultural products (applause).

In 1980 alone the state was handed almost 1.4 million tons of grapes--67,000 tons more than it was handed throughout the Seventh and Eighth Five-Year Plans together (stormy applause). Azerbaijan's agricultural workers handed the state considerable quantities of grain, cotton, vegetables, fruit, tea, melon crops and potatoes over and above the set quotas. Very early and early vegetables grown in sunny Azerbaijan can often be seen on the store counters of Moscow, Leningrad and other industrial centers of the country. In expressing cordial gratitude to you for this I would like to express the wish for the production of even more of these agricultural products (stormy applause).

Positive changes are also occurring in animal husbandry. The numbers of livestock and poultry and their productiveness increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The plans for the sale of meat, eggs and wool to the state were overfulfilled.

The successes gratify all of us, and we are proud of them. But conceit is not a characteristic of Soviet people. The party teaches us not to rest content with what has been achieved but to seek new opportunities for further progress and for the more extensive use of available potential. And it was not fortuitous that questions of the search for new resources and the intensification of production and its increased efficiency had a fitting place in the city and rayon party conferences, at the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress and also at the recent republic party aktiv meeting upon examination of the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the republic's tasks for the new 5-year plan.

An efficient economy means the high quality of the output and an improvement in its consumer and technical-economic properties. Science and technology are called on to play a particular part here. It is essential to enhance the efficiency of scientific research, considerably reduce the time taken to introduce scientific achievements and new technology and extend the relations of fundamental and applied research with production.

Tremendous tasks confront us in the sphere of agricultural development. The quotas for an increase in agricultural output are extremely taut, and for their fulfillment it is necessary to considerably improve the use of allocated resources and secure the further growth and the increased efficiency of agricultural production.

The Basic Guidelines of the USSR's economic and social development in the 11th Five-Year Plan set new tasks for the development of the AzSSR's economy.

It is planned that industrial production in Azerbaijan in the 11th Five-Year Plan will increase 29-32 percent and machine-building output by a factor of approximately 1.6. We envisage here a further refinement in the structure of industry thanks to the preferential development of the electrical equipment, instrument-making, radio engineering, electronics and other modern sectors of industry providing for the fuller use of labor resources.

It is essential that the oil workers take steps to build up oil and gas reserves, which will ensure their stable production. Modernization of Baku's oil industry equipment plants is planned. New power capacity, namely, the Shamkhor GES and the Azerbaijan GRES, will be introduced, which will enable us to increase electric power generation in the republic by a factor of more than 1.3.

An increase in the production of light and food industry products and a broadening of the assortment and an increase in the quality of manufactured goods, particularly cloth, carpets, carpet products and canned foods, is planned.

It is planned to increase the average annual gross agricultural product 15-17 percent thanks to an increase in the production of raw cotton, grapes, vegetables, meat, milk and other agricultural products.

These are only the basic guidelines of the development of Azerbaijan's economy in the 11th Five-Year Plan. A detailed plan will be drawn up by the republic. As you can see, comrades, the tasks set Azerbaijan by the party and government are not easy, and ensuring their fulfillment is the duty of all party, soviet and management bodies of the republic, each labor collective and each worker (applause).

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee express the firm conviction that the heroic working class, glorious kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia of Azerbaijan will raise even higher the banner of nationwide socialist competition for an increase in production efficiency and work quality and will lend all their forces, knowledge and experience for the accomplishment of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress (stormy applause).

Dear Comrades! I have the high honor of performing the assignment of the Central Committee and the Soviet Government of presenting to the AzSSR the Challenge Red Banner for the achievement of high results in all-union socialist competition and the successful fulfillment of the plans of the USSR's economic and social development in 1980 and the 10th Five-Year Plan. Permit me to present this banner.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev Speech

Dear Comrades!

These are joyous, happy moments. Soviet Azerbaijan has again been presented with an honorary award of the motherland--the red banner of all-union socialist competition winner (stormy, prolonged applause). Our celebrations are illumined by the ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress and are being held in an atmosphere of nationwide labor and political enthusiasm, when all Soviet people have embarked with tremendous fervor on fulfillment of the party's historic decisions, which are imbued with Lenin's thoughts and deeds (stormy applause).

The highest forum of communists summed up the results of the Soviet people's far-reaching accomplishments in the 10th Five-Year Plan and collated the country's achievements in the 1970's. And we experience a feeling of great joy that in these achievements and in the strengthening and development of our state's economic and scientific-technical potential is the worthy contribution of Azerbaijan (stormy, prolonged applause). We are proud that on the eve of the 26th congress our republic again won the red banner of all-union socialist competition winner and that the whole 5-year plan was a red banner one (stormy, prolonged applause). This is the splendid result of the heroic labor of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia of Azerbaijan. Honor and glory to you, dear comrades! Big thanks to you! (Stormy, prolonged applause)

On behalf of all the republic's working people permit me to express warm gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee for the high evaluation of the AzSSR's contribution to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th party congress and the 10th Five-Year Plan and for the motherland's red banner (stormy, prolonged applause).

The warm congratulations and cordial wishes of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev which have been conveyed to the participants in our meeting and the entire Azerbaijani people impart particular solemnity and significance to today's event (stormy, long-lasting applause. All rise). We express the boundless gratitude of all Azerbaijan's working people to dear Leonid Il'ich for the congratulations, wishes and constant concern for and paternal attention to our republic (stormy, prolonged applause).

We express our profound gratitude to the much respected Ivan Vasil'yevich Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who presented the banner to the republic, for the high evaluation of the work of the party organization and all working people of Azerbaijan and for the warm words, good wishes and practical recommendations (stormy, prolonged applause).

The historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress have received the full and unanimous approval and support of the communists and all working people of Azerbaijan (stormy applause). It was with a feeling of the greatest joy that our republic's workers greeted Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's reelection as CPSU general secretary (stormy applause turning into an ovation. All rise). It was a convincing new demonstration of the monolithic cohesion of party and people around the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by that loyal continuer of the cause of the great Lenin, tested leader of our party and the Soviet state and outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev (stormy, prolonged applause).

A tremendous incentive for us and a great help in our work were the warm, paternal letters and telegrams of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev to the republic's working people in connection with the successes in agriculture, industry and construction. Gratitude and inspiration were evoked in each worker by the moving words of greeting of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, who congratulated the republic on the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan. "The high results achieved by Azerbaijan's working people," Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's letter of greetings says, "in realization of the tasks set by the party for acceleration of the rate of development of industrial and agricultural production and its increased efficiency and quality are the result of the selfless creative labor of the collectives of enterprises and organizations and kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the purposeful organizing and political work of the party, soviet, union and Komsomol organizations" (stormy applause).

Tremendous significance is attached in our republic's successes and achievements to widespread socialist competition with the fraternal republics of Georgia, Armenia and Turkmenistan and with the cotton growers of the Central Asian republics, which has become a splendid international tradition. We can clearly see the inspiring force of this truly nationwide movement and its growing role in the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges and the increased efficiency and quality of work in each area.

We are sincerely and deeply gratified that from year to year our friends in labor rivalry--the fraternal Georgian and Armenian republics--are the winners of all-union socialist competition and that the 10th Five-Year Plan was a red banner one for the entire Transcaucasus! (Stormy applause)

We cordially congratulate the workers of Georgia, who won the motherland's red banner for the eighth year in succession, and wish them new success in the 11th Five-Year Plan (prolonged applause). We are happy to welcome at our celebrations the Georgian SSR delegation headed by Comrade Georgiy Aleksandrovich Andronikashvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee (stormy applause).

We share the joy of victory with the working people of fraternal Armenia, who won the red banner in all-union socialist competition for the fifth year in succession (prolonged applause). We welcome the Armenian SSR delegation headed by Comrade Karlen Levonovich Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, which is here for our celebrations (stormy applause).

The labor achievements of Soviet Turkmenistan, which has scored convincing successes in communist building, grow with every passing year (prolonged applause). We convey our best wishes to the fraternal Turkmen people and are happy to welcome the Turkmen delegation headed by Comrade Maya Mollayeva (stormy applause).

A fitting contribution to the overall victory was made by the industrial workers, who fulfilled the 5-year plan in 4 years 2 and one-half months. A considerable increase in

production efficiency and output quality was achieved. Labor productivity grew, there was an increase in the output-capital ratio and profit and the proportion of products of the highest quality category was above the union-average indicator. The proportion of progressive sectors in total production increased. The production of consumer goods developed at a preferential rate in every year of the 5-year plan.

The 10th Five-Year Plan was a period of the large-scale intensive development of the republic's industry in the area of technical progress, an appreciable improvement in intersectorial and intrasectorial proportions and the stable operation of the entire industrial complex and each of its sectors. We may be proud that the strategic task set by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev "...continue to refine the industrial structure, proceeding from the interests of the republic and the economy on a countrywide scale" is being accomplished and being accomplished successfully (applause).

Marked changes have occurred in capital construction. The 10th Five-Year Plan revealed most fully the sector's great resources and possibilities and showed that it is possible to build even more quickly and at a higher quality, ensure the stable operation of the construction and installation worker collectives and successfully accomplish big and crucial tasks. Some 40 most important industrial enterprises and facilities were introduced on time and ahead of time, a big program of the construction of social and cultural-everyday facilities and trading enterprises carried out and the set quotas for the introduction of hospitals and polyclinics were fulfilled thanks to the high organization of construction and labor in the final year of the 5-year plan.

Comrades! While paying the republic's achievements in the 10th Five-Year Plan their due we at the same time constantly recall the big and crucial tasks which we still have to accomplish. As Ivan Vasil'yevich Arkhipov correctly emphasized, we cannot rest content with what has been achieved. We still have many shortcomings, unsolved questions and unutilized potential in all spheres of the economy. A detailed analysis of the state of affairs in each area of the work of the republic party organization was the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress, which determined concrete boundaries for the upcoming period and the ways to reach them.

Today all our efforts must be concentrated on the practical implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Basic Guidelines of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990. This is the principal task for each communist, each worker and each labor collective of the republic. It is essential that in the light of the tasks put forward by the congress the party, soviet, union, Komsomol and management bodies analyze their work profoundly and comprehensively, uncover existing shortcomings and constantly struggle for increased efficiency and quality in each sector. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "...relying on accumulated experience, it is a question of removing even more decisively the obstacles impeding the economy's growth. There is just one path for this--increasing exactingness and learning to work more effectively and manage more efficiently" (applause).

The Azerbaijan party organization's tasks to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the propositions and conclusions of Cormade L.I. Brezhnev's report were examined comprehensively and in depth at the recent republic party aktiv meeting, which determined practical measures for implementation of the party's plans.

The republic has embarked on the 11th Five-Year Plan with confident stride. The results of work in 2 months in industry, agriculture and construction testify to the great potential. The first quarter is now coming to an end, and we are sure that the results will be good. At the same time it is essential to secure in the first year of the new 5-year plan an even higher rate of development of our entire economy and to concentrate attention on doi·g away with existing shortcomings for this.

In the industrial spher we have to secure a growth rate of a minimum of 7 percent. We have every opportunity for this. It is essential to strive for strict observance of plan discipline by each enterprise. Although in the 2 months we managed to reduce the

number of lagging collectives, 35 associations and enterprises or 5.1 percent failed to cope with the sales plan, and many enterprises are failing to fulfill the labor productivity and product list plans. Rectifying the situation at the lagging enterprises before the end of the quarter is a task of paramount importance.

Field operations are being performed in organized fashion everywhere and the livestock wintering is being completed successfully in agriculture. More meat, milk and eggs have been procured since the start of the year than last year, and overfulfillment of the quarterly plans for the purchase of all types of animal husbandry product is expected. It is now essential to step up work in grain farming, vegetable growing, viticulture and fruit growing and complete all preparatory work in cotton growing. Maximum use must be made of the spring months for top-dressing, watering, the fight against weeds and the harvesting of cereal and early vegetable crops. The sowing of cotton and other spring crops will begin in the next few days and it must be done in the shortest time and at the highest quality level.

The time for the development of the struggle for the practical accomplishment of an important task--surpassing the record harvest of 1980 in all agricultural indicators--has come. It is necessary from the very start of the new 5-year plan to organize matters such that each work day and each hour be geared to the overfulfillment of the scheduled plans of agricultural production. Big efforts and a responsible approach to matters will be required of agricultural workers and workers of the entire agrarian-industrial complex in order to realize agriculture's increased possibilities in full and achieve a record harvest this year (stormy applause).

The republic's construction organizations and the ministries and client-departments have also made a pretty good start to the first year of the 5-year plan. The plans for capital investment and contractual work were fulfilled and a considerable increase in the introduction of fixed capital was achieved in the past 2 months. At the same time the shortcomings in capital construction are still being eliminated too slowly. Many organizations are not ensuring the full use of allocated resources, and the plan for the construction of housing is not being fulfilled. A check of the state of the republic's most important construction projects due for completion showed that not all ministries and client-departments and construction organizations have yet adopted exhaustive measures to ensure the accelerated installation of these projects. In a word, there are currently many bottlenecks and unsolved problems in capital construction. Overcoming all organizational incompleteness and the sluggishness that has developed in construction management is a task of paramount importance.

Much has to be done in the current year to improve the working people's well-being and raise the level of trading, everyday, transport and municipal services for the public and the entire services sphere.

For the accomplishment of all the present year's tasks it is essential that we raise to a new level our organizational-party, ideological and educational work in the light of the high requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and mobilize the communists and all working people for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges by each collective and each worker (stormy, prolonged applause).

It is the duty of and a matter of honor for the party organizations and all working people of the republic to be in the vanguard of all-union socialist competition in 1981, again win the victors' red banner and make the first year and the entire 11th Five-Year Plan red banner years (stormy, prolonged applause).

Permit me, comrades, to once again express our cordial gratitude to the party and government for the high award and to assure the CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally that Azerbaijan's workers will apply all their forces, knowledge and experience for the realization of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and fulfill completely the plans and socialist pledges for 1981 and the entire 11th Five-Year Plan (stormy, prolonged applause. All rise. Cries of greeting ring out in honor of the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev).

CSA PUBLISHES 1ST QUARTER INDUSTRIAL FIGURES

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[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "A Confident Start to the 5-Year Plan: On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan by USSR Industry in the First Quarter of 1981"]

[Text] Workers in industry greeted the 26th CPSU Congress decisions with enthusiasm and are launching wide socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and for the increased efficiency and quality of work.

The plan for the first quarter for the total volume of output, the increase in labor productivity and the output of the most important types of articles was overfulfilled. The increase in industrial production compared with the corresponding period last year was 3.1 percent. Average daily output increased 4.5 percent (there was 1 less working day in the first quarter of the current year than in the corresponding period last year).

Labor productivity increased 2.4 percent; more than three-fourths of the growth in production was obtained on this basis. Profits increased.

The fulfillment of the plan for the total volume of output and the rates of growth of production and labor productivity for the individual ministries and union republics is characterized by the following figures:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of Quarterly Plan for Volume of Output	First Quarter 1981 as Percentage of First Quarter 1980. Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and electrification	100.8	100.8	99
Oil industry	101	102	98
Oil-refining and petrochemical industry	101	102	102
Gas industry	102	107	104
Coal industry	100.9	100.8	99.8
Ferrous metallurgy	103	100.5	99.6
Nonferrous metallurgy	101	100.3	99.8
Chemical industry	101	104	103
Mineral fertilizer production	102	108	106
Power machine building	95	100.6	99.9
Heavy and transport machine building	101	103	103
Electrical equipment industry	100.9	105	105
Chemical and petroleum machine building	102	103	103
Machine tool and tool-building industry	100.9	106	106
Instrument making, means of automation and control systems	102	106	107
Automotive industry	101	103	103
Tractor and agricultural machine building	102	103	103
Machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production	102	109	106
Construction, road and municipal machine building	102	103	104
Machine building for light and food industries and household appliances	102	106	106
Timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry	100.2	103	104
Construction materials industry	101	103	103
Light industry	101	102	103
Food industry	103	102	102
Meat and dairy industry	101	98	98
Fish industry	106	104	105
Procurements	105	104	103
Medical industry	100.8	108	107
Main administration of the microbiological industry	102	110	107

Union Republics (Including Industry of Union Jurisdiction)	Percentage Fulfillment of Quarterly Plan for Volume of Output	First Quarter 1981 as Percentage of First Quarter 1980	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
RSFSR	101	102.5	102.4
Ukrainian SSR	102	102.7	102.1
Belorussian SSR	102	104.2	102.6
Uzbek SSR	103	106.8	103.8
Kazakh SSR	102	104.3	102.6
Georgian SSR	103	105.8	104.3
Azerbaijan SSR	104	106.3	105.0
Lithuanian SSR	102	104.1	103.4
Moldavian SSR	102	102.1	100.4
Latvian SSR	102	101.7	102.0
Kirgiz SSR	103	104.3	103.4
Tadzhik SSR	103	107.0	103.8
Armenian SSR	103	107.8	103.7
Turkmen SSR	104	102.5	100.3
Estonian SSR	102	102.1	102.4

Production of the most important types of output totaled:

	Produced in First Quarter of 1981	First Quarter 1981 as Percentage of First Quarter 1980
Electric power--billion kilowatt-hours	359	101
Oil (including gas condensate)--million tons	150	101
Gas--billion cubic meters	117	107
Coal--million tons	186	99.7
Steel--million tons	38.1	99.9
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished)--million tons	26.6	99.3
Steel pipes--million tons	4.5	97
Iron ore--million tons	60.5	101
Mineral fertilizers (expressed in 100-percent nutrient equivalent)--million tons	6.7	105
Chemical plant-protection agents (standard units)--thousand tons	130	106
Sulfuric acid--million tons	6.1	103
Caustic soda--thousand tons	710	100.8
Synthetic resins and plastics--thousand tons	1,015	111
Chemical fibers and yarn--thousand tons	309	100.2
Motor vehicle tires--millions	15.2	97
Turbines--million kilowatts	3.8	108
A.C. electric motors--million kilowatts	13.5	102
Metal-cutting machine tools--million rubles	509	106
Those with digital program control--thousands	2.4	109
Forging and pressing machines--million rubles	154	109
Instruments, means of automation and spare parts--billion rubles	1.4	107
Computer equipment and spare parts--billion rubles	1.2	110
Oil apparatus--million rubles	52.1	97
Chemical equipment and spare parts--million rubles	179	96
Manufacturing equipment and spare parts for light and food industry--million rubles	346	105
Mainline diesel locomotives--thousand horsepower	1,003	101

	Produced in First Quarter of 1981	First Quarter 1981 as Percentage of First Quarter 1980
Mainline electric locomotives--thousand horsepower	937	106
Mainline freightcars--thousands	16.6	104
Motor vehicles--thousands	557	99.1
including:		
trucks	199	98
automobiles	336	99.5
Tractors--thousands	142	100.9
Agricultural machines--million rubles	680	100.3
Machines for livestock raising and fodder production--million rubles	527	103
Grain-harvesting combines--thousands	24.7	82
Cotton-harvesting machines--thousands	2.5	104
Excavators--thousands	10.6	100.1
Commercial timber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements)--million trimmed cubic meters	99.5	99
Paper--million tons	1.4	103
Cement--million tons	31.4	103
Precast ferroconcrete--million cubic meters of articles	30	100.3
Slate--billion standard sheets	1.9	102
Textiles, all types--billion square meters	2.8	101
Sewn goods--billion rubles	6.1	104
Knitted underwear and outerwear--million articles	418	100.9
Leather footwear--million pairs	194	99.2
Meat (using raw material from state resources)--million tons	2.1	98
Sausage products--thousands tons	779	99
Edible fish products, including canned fish--million rubles	1,003	103
Animal oil (using raw material from state resources)--thousand tons	179	93
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent (using raw material from state resources)--million tons	6.1	101
Margarine--thousand tons	366	102
Vegetable oil (using raw material from state resources)--thousand tons	682	92
Confectionery--thousand tons	1,068	102
Canned foods--billion standard cans	2.6	103
Mixed feed--million tons	17.5	102
Clocks and watches--millions	16.9	103
Chinaware and earthenware--million rubles	196	103
High-grade crockery (glass and crystal)--million rubles	273	108
Radio receivers--millions	2.1	100.5
Television sets--millions	2.0	105
of these, color sets	0.6	117
Refrigerators--millions	1.5	103
Washing machines--thousands	996	103
Motorcycles and motor scooters--thousands	258	95
Furniture--billion rubles	1.6	105

The quarterly plan was overfulfilled for the extraction of gas and oil (including gas condensate) and the production of steel, mineral fertilizers, chemical plant-protection agents, instruments, means of automation and computer hardware and spare parts, motor vehicles, tractors, machines for livestock raising and fodder production, cement, sewn goods, confectionery, cultural, consumer and household goods and many other types of output.

Individual production associations and enterprises in a number of sectors failed to fulfill targets for the total volume of output, the growth of labor productivity, the reduction of output prime cost and accumulations. The plan was not fulfilled for the production of synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers and yarn, commercial timber, paper, textiles and certain other articles, nor was the additional target for coal extraction. The delivery of output to consumers was not fully ensured in accordance with contracts and orders concluded by production associations and enterprises of the Ministries of Power Machine Building and the Electrical Equipment, Coal, Chemical, Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing, and Light Industries.

The technical and economic indicators of the work of a number of sectors of industry showed an improvement, as did the quality of the output produced. The volume of output in the top quality category produced increased 13 percent compared with the first quarter of last year.

Workers in industry are implementing measures to intensify production and to discover available reserves and bring them into play.

[Signed] USSR Central Statistical Administration

MAKEYEV, RASHIDOV ATTEND UZBEK ECONOMIC MEETING

LD221035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Goods for the People"]

[Text] Tashkent, 13 Apr--Uzbekistan achieved a high rate of consumer goods production in the last 5-year plan. Supplies of articles to the trade network increased by almost 50 percent. This was noted at a meeting of the republic's party-economic aktiv in Tashkent which examined measures to further increase production, widen the range and improve the quality of consumer goods in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The meeting was addressed by V. N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Tasks were determined for party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations in Uzbekistan on launching socialist competition in the light, food and local industries and on the retooling of these sectors.

Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, and USSR Ministers A. I. Struyev and N. N. Tarasov participated in the meeting.

CSA REPORTS ON SPRING CROP SOWING PROGRESS

LD230858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] The busy sowing period has arrived in the Non-Chernozem Zone of Russia. Sowing is already being carried out by many farms in Kaluzhskaya, Tulskaya and Orlovskaya Oblasts. In Kazakhstan the northern work border passes through Aktyubinskaya and eastern Kazakhstan Oblasts.

Altogether, according to a report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, various spring crops now occupy an area of 20.5 million hectares. Commenting on this data, specialists of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture note that although weather conditions in the European part of the country were complex during the past week with temperatures below average and frosts and snow to be seen in certain places, the pace of work in recent days has not lessened. Sowing is being carried out in all union republics except for Estonia.

Over the last few days the sowing of the area allotted to early ceral crops and pulse crops has been virtually completed in the Ukraine. The sowing of corn is nearing completion in the Central Asian republics. This work is getting under way in the Crimea, Moldavia, and the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus.

In the south the sowing of sugar beets, rice, sunflower and soya is also under way.

Sowing has commenced in the northernmost cotton-growing zone, and altogether cotton now occupies an area of 2.5 million hectares.

Further Report

LD230900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1904 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Spring fieldwork is now under way on farms in all the union republics. In the past week, according to a report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration for 20 April, spring crops were planted over an area of 6.4 million hectares. This is significantly more than in the previous week. Primary attention is being given by machine operators to the quality of work. On many farms wide-swathe units are being used.

The sowing of industrial crops is in full swing. Over large areas they are being cultivated with industrial technology with the application of herbicides. In Uzbekistan the sowing of cotton is nearing an end. The cotton workers are working intensely but rains are hindering work.

In certain places it has been necessary to bring sowing units out to the fields for a second time. The sowing of fodder crops is continuing.

BRIEFS

UZBEK RICE CULTIVATION--Rice cultivation continues in the southern part of the Uzbek SSR. Rice is also being grown on a large scale in the Karakalpakskaya ASSR, (?which is affiliated with Uzbekistan.) Rice cultivation in this republic is on the largest scale in Central Asia. Over 250,000 tons of rice are grown annually by more than 15 state industrial farms in the Karakalpakskaya ASSR. Each state farm has numerous tractors, combines and other agricultural machinery. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Apr 81 GF]